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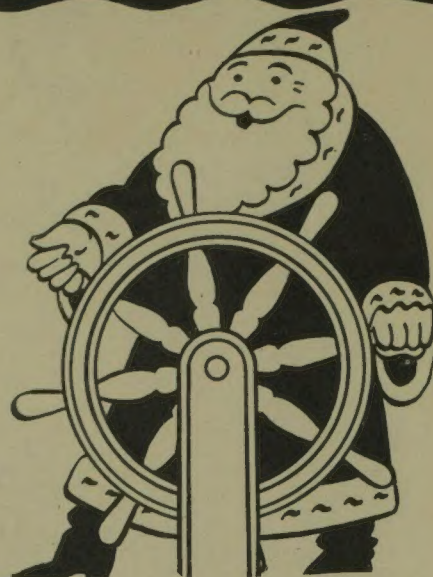
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1938.



(Topical Press.)

## FANATICISM.

HITLER YOUTHS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN SWORN-IN AS MEMBERS OF THE NAZI PARTY  
IN THE SPORTS STADIUM AT NUREMBERG.



## IN GERMANY DURING THE CRISIS: NUREMBERG SPEECHES AND PARADES; AND THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.



THE GERMAN MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA ADDRESSING NAZI DISTRICT LEADERS: DR. GOEBBELS SPEAKING IN THE OPERA HOUSE AT NUREMBERG. (Planet News.)



IN PROVOCATIVE MOOD: FIELD-MARSHAL GOERING (SUBSEQUENTLY TAKEN ILL) SPEAKING TO A MASS MEETING OF THE LABOUR FRONT. (Planet News.)



THE FÜHRER'S DEPUTY PROCLAIMS THE PEOPLE'S FAITH IN THEIR LEADER: HERR RUDOLF HESS AT THE OPENING OF THE NAZI CONGRESS. (Planet News.)



THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT NUREMBERG DURING THE NAZI CONGRESS: (LEFT) SIR NEVILLE HENDERSON (THE LEFT-HAND FIGURE) WITH FIELD-MARSHAL GOERING WATCHING A DEMONSTRATION; (ABOVE) SIR NEVILLE (ON THE EXTREME LEFT) AMONG A GROUP OF DIPLOMATS WITH WHOM HERR HITLER (RIGHT) IS CHATTING INFORMALLY. (Sport and General and Wide World.)



A DEMONSTRATION OF GERMAN GAMES BEFORE HERR HITLER ON "COMMUNITY DAY" DURING THE CONGRESS AT NUREMBERG: ATHLETES CARRYING HEAVY WOODEN POLES MARCHING ON TO THE ZEPPELIN FIELD. (Keystone.)

These photographs illustrate scenes and personalities during the Nuremberg Congress prior to its climax on September 12 with the anxiously awaited speech of Herr Hitler. Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador to Germany, attended the Congress. Full reports of his previous conversations in Germany had been received by the Cabinet in London, and showed that the British Government's views on the Czech crisis had been conveyed to the proper quarter. Field-Marshal Goering's speech to 30,000 members of the Labour Front, on September 10, was provocative in certain references to Czechoslovakia, Russia, and the democracies. He also



"GOOSE-STEPPING" BEFORE HERR HITLER (SEEN SALUTING IN A CAR IN THE LEFT BACKGROUND): ONE OF THE LABOUR BATTALIONS, COMPRISING IN ALL 40,000 MEN AND 2000 WOMEN, DURING THEIR MARCH-PAST. (Topical.)

said: "Never before in history has Germany been so strong and united as she is now. . . . We shall be ready to obey unflinchingly the orders of our Führer, wherever he leads us. . . . We do not want to hurt anybody, but we will not suffer any harm to our brethren from anyone." On the same evening Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, addressed a Nazi Party rally, and referred to what he called, "the Bolshevik menace in Czechoslovakia." After the Hitler Youth gathering in the Sports Stadium, Herr Rudolf Hess enrolled several thousand boys and girls of eighteen as members of the Nazi Party.



## THE "IRON HAMMER" OF THE REICH: GERMAN MAN-POWER.



AN IMPOSING DISPLAY OF GERMAN MILITARY EFFICIENCY: THE GREAT PARADE OF 120,000 STORM TROOPERS BEFORE HERR HITLER IN THE LUITPOLD ARENA AT NUREMBERG.

The Nuremberg Congress culminated in some impressive military displays, and on September 12, a few hours before delivering his momentous speech, Herr Hitler again held a big review of the German Army and Air Force. On this occasion, addressing the men, he said: "Heil, my soldiers! You have the best weapons which exist to-day. You have received the best training, and I know you have

the best morale. Negotiations or conferences did not give us our natural right to the union of us Germans. We had to take it ourselves, and we could do so only thanks to the existence of our army. National Socialism educates the Germans to unity at home, and in the army they are being educated to defend their country." (Photograph by Associated Press.)





By ARTHUR BRYANT.

SO they are going to stop us feeding the deer, or, as the deer would put it, they are going to stop deer from being fed. "They," of course, are the wise officials who govern us by the ways that seem good to them while our public assemblies—parliaments, county councils and the like—are debating what those ways should be. The prohibition—it has always apparently existed, but has till now not been enforced—is devised both for our own good and that of these decorative beasts whom our mistaken notions of kindness have long injured. In the past, of course, people used to be punished not for feeding the deer, but for hunting them to feed themselves. But it seems that the former offence can do the deer almost as much damage as the latter. Possibly such injury has become more serious of late, because Mr. Walt Disney's pictures in "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," has stimulated the human instinct of "kindness" to animals. But it is not good for the deer, we are told, to be fed. They are well able to feed themselves and are far better left to do so. Hard as it must be for civilised mortals to comprehend, deer thrive on, and even appreciate, a diet of grass, leaves, twigs, beech and acorn nuts! It suits their system. It would not, of course, suit ours. On the other hand, banana skins, orange-peel, apples, chocolates, cake, biscuits, sweets, meat sandwiches, not to mention cold chops, do deer serious harm. Fed in such, to us, delicious morsels, these unreasonable animals become dyspeptic, querulous, and dangerously testy. "Accidents to visitors feeding the deer have often been caused by a stag's antlers." It seems that, when presented with a sandwich out of a promising looking paper-bag, deer feel much as we should if, on arrival at the Ritz to enjoy a meal proffered us by a millionaire, we found that the *entrée* consisted of nothing better than mashed acorns. And, possessing antlers, deer are well able to make their feelings felt. Feelings so expressed are apt to be dangerous.

So that is the meaning of the headline: "Feeding and Petting Prohibited," that confronted us so unexpectedly the other day on the middle page of *The Times*. At first sight it suggested the new ascetic authoritarianism of the beach-front at San Sebastian. But happily for the pleasure of urban picnickers and suburban lovers, it only applies to the animal world. A young man can still propose to his beloved beneath one of King Harry's spreading oaks and, if he so chooses—and at such a moment he will probably do well to do so—decorously suit his action to his word. Twenty years later he can take the lady and the pledges of their mutual affection to the same spot and enjoy *en famille* an alfresco meal of meat, sandwiches, bananas and lemonade—or maybe bottled beer—without offending any regulation. We are still a kind of free country. There are two provisos,

however, attached to this liberty of the subject. He must not leave the paper wrappings on the grass, but should make use of a "litter-receptacle" (surely the ugliest combination-word in the English language), and he must not feed the deer with the scraps left over from his feast. They also should be consigned to the litter-receptacle or taken home. And if some noble stag is later found with its antlers entwined in a "litter-receptacle," it just shows that one can never legislate for everything. Accidents will happen even in a Utopia.

But there was one clause in the First Commissioner of Works' four reasons why the deer should not be

carried from small matters into large, it might go near to losing even a twentieth-century English Minister his office.

For I doubt if our people have changed in this respect as much as seems nowadays to be supposed. I admit that we have grown accustomed of late to authoritative instructions issued to us by official personages in language which shows scant regard for our freedom of choice and self-respect. The word "must" which that true Englishwoman, the great Elizabeth, would never allow to be applied to herself, is applied to us, the inheritors of her tradition, with a growing frequency. But we don't like it,

and there are signs that the law is not as affectionately or as reverently regarded as it used to be. Entreat an Englishman of almost any class kindly and with courtesy and he will be more docile and tractable than the citizen of probably any other country in the world. Smile at Strube's Little Man and say "Please, don't," and he will refrain from doing almost any mortal thing to oblige you. But threaten him with a big stick, and he becomes surprisingly intransigent. The further North one goes, the truer this becomes; it has always been a bewildering paradox that the nearer an Englishman lives to Scotland, the more English he is. Stubborn was ever John Bull's other name. One of the errors of German diplomacy in dealing with this country—so easily led nowadays by our polite Gallic neighbours—is that our Teuton cousins have never been able to grasp this rather obvious fact about our character. The mailed fist does not persuade; it merely makes an Englishman clench his. No one has ever yet succeeded in intimidating us. "It is not the custom in Cheshire for wives to be throttled into kindnesses," wrote one very English lady two and a half centuries ago. When the writer of this page was a small boy and wished to aggravate his younger brother, he used to repeat some parental injunction—such as the mild ordinance to wash one's hands before a meal or go to bed—and add after it the insulting (to an Englishman) words: "And why? Because I say so!" They never failed to rile.

The moral is clear: foreign diplomats, desirous of a peaceful world and

a reasonable satisfaction, of their own wants, please note! However maddeningly obtuse, self-righteous and lacking in imagination the Englishman may at times seem to them to be, he is really quite easy to get round. All that is required is a good deal of patience, a little wheedling, and persistent politeness. But for goodness sake, gentlemen, do not trifle with the idea of twitching the British lion's tail or showing him—or those whom he chooses, however mistakenly, to befriend—a whip. Of the folly of doing so, history affords too many lugubrious examples to disregard.



THE HEAD OF THE NATION FORMING THE CRUX OF THE EUROPEAN CRISIS, WHO APPEALED TO ALL CONCERNED TO KEEP CALM AND AVOID DISPUTES: DR. BENESH, PRESIDENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

In his broadcast appeal to the nation, made at Prague on September 10, Dr. Benesh said: "I am talking to all of you—Czechs, Slovaks, Germans, and all other nationalities—and, through them, to all their political parties, to all creeds and all classes, as a people who want security and peace. . . . Every one of you in the present state of things does service to peace by avoiding disputes, incidents, and quarrels. But it is possible for anger, irritation, and provocative incidents to threaten not only our internal peace but also the peace of Europe. . . . Never has the responsibility of every one of us been greater. Be calm and keep level-headed. Show the world that not one of us wishes to be held responsible for increasing the present European tension. . . . I believe that the German people as well as the Czechs, Slovaks, and all others truly desire to work together in quiet. I am informed that every man of goodwill among our fellow-citizens of German nationality earnestly wants normal conditions of peace. That is why I believe that on the basis of the new proposals the Government will come to terms with all nationalities and will guarantee the Republic a future of prosperity." (Photograph by Keystone.)

fed, that I did not much care for. It seemed to me to savour of authoritarianism. The first three reasons for refraining from that mistaken kindness seem unanswerable: "because it is unnecessary"; "because it is harmful to the deer"; "because it is dangerous to visitors." But what of the fourth? For what follows makes strange reading for an English eye. "Royal Parks: Why visitors must not feed the deer. . . . Because it is forbidden by the Park regulations." A pretty reason, forsooth, for an Englishman! It was such reasoning that cost poor Charles I. his head and James II. his throne. And



## THE VISIT OF THE HOME FLEET TO SCOTTISH WATERS: "R.S." SAILS.



ON HER WAY TO INVERGORDON: H.M. BATTLESHIP "ROYAL SOVEREIGN" HEADING OUT TO SEA FROM SHEERNESS TO TAKE PART IN THE CUSTOMARY AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

During the week-end, crowds were at Invergordon to see ships of the Home Fleet assembling for the annual visit to Cromarty Firth before proceeding to Scapa Flow. The battleship "Nelson," flying the flag of Admiral Sir Charles Forbes, Commander-in-Chief, anchored in the harbour on September 10, near the battleships "Revenge" and "Royal Sovereign." It is emphasised that the Fleet's movements were in no way abnormal; but in accordance with custom and made at the usual period of

the year. The "Royal Sovereign," it may be added, was completed in May 1916 and refitted in 1927-28. "Fighting Ships" gives her armament as follows: Guns: eight 15 in., 42 cal.; twelve 6 in., 50 cal.; eight 4 in. A.A.; four 3 pdr.; one 12 pdr. Field; five M.G.; 10 Lewis (besides multi M.G.). She has two submerged torpedo-tubes (21 in.). Displacement is 29,150 tons; about 33,500 tons full load. Length: (over all) 620½ ft. Beam: about 102½ ft.; mean draught: 28½ ft. (Fox Photos.)



# FIGHTING SHIPS OF THE GREAT POWERS: IV.—THE FRENCH

SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON

# NAVY; RECENTLY PLACED IN A STATE OF PREPAREDNESS.

News" by DR. OSCAR PARKES, O.B.E.



## A NAVY WHOSE MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC SQUADRONS WERE RECENTLY FUELLED AND

The report, published on September 9, that all French naval ratings on leave had been recalled and that the Atlantic squadron, based on Brest, and the Mediterranean squadron, based on Toulon, had been fuelled and provisioned for sixty days' service, drew special attention to the French Navy, concerning which, earlier this year, M. Campinchi, the Minister of Marine, said: "France may be proud of her Fleet." The 1938 building programme provides for

126,000 tons of new ships, which will take her tonnage well ahead of the Italian and German Fleets by 1942. The programme includes two 35,000-ton battleships, two seaplane-carriers of 20,000 tons and two 8,000-ton cruisers. The most powerful unit of the Fleet is the battleship "Dunkerque," which, like our "Nelson," carries her main armament up forward, but in quadruple turrets. A sister-ship, the "Strasbourg," is completed, and two more battleships, the



## PROVISIONED FOR SIXTY DAYS' SERVICE: TYPES OF FRENCH WARSHIPS BUILT AND BUILDING.

"Jean Bart" and the "Richelieu," are under construction. Apart from these, France's capital ships are of pre-war design, modernised. Of the seven "Treaty" 10,000-ton cruisers only the "Algerie" is armoured to any extent, but the new "La Galissonnière" class rank as the best equipped for their displacement afloat. The one aircraft-carrier, "Béarn," is an ex-battleship with the handicaps inherent in such a conversion and is unique in having her

funnel "sponsored" out from the hull-side to give a clear run to the flight-deck. Although listed as leaders, the big destroyers of the "Tigre," "Vauban" and "Fantasque" classes carry a cruiser's armament and have exceptional speed, the fastest doing 45 knots. A number of swift torpedo-boats were completed recently. For some years past the first- and second-class submarines have been built to standard designs. The "Surcouf" is the largest afloat.



## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

NO one gets a better all-round view of international affairs and personages than the travelling correspondent or the journalist with a roving commission. This week I have been browsing on several books by men of this type, and have found them all, like Jacques, "full of matter," though far from melancholy. Moreover, the authors represent, among them, various branches of the literary craft, and, having myself dabbled therein for many years, I have much enjoyed those passages where they "talk shop" and discuss matters of technique or changing conditions in literature and journalism.

The most recent of these books is of American origin—namely, "FREE-LANCE." By E. Alexander Powell. With portrait frontispiece (Harrap; 10s. 6d.). Here the chief topical interest attaches to the author's meetings with two eminent dictators, on whose actions and intentions the world's gaze is now concentrated. It was some years ago—in 1933, to be exact—during the lifetime of President Hindenburg, with whom he also had an interesting talk, that Mr. Powell was invited by the Chancellor to take tea with him in his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden. "Upon entering the garden," he writes, "I thought that I had stumbled into a jamboree of Boy Scouts, for roaming about were some half a hundred rosy-faced lads of from ten to fifteen in khaki shirts and shorts. They were, it turned out, a troop of Hitler Jugend out on a hike. They had asked permission to call on Der Führer, and he had asked them to the villa for tea, which consisted of enormous quantities of ice-cream and cake. Oh, boy, how those youngsters ate!"

Some of the leading Nazis were strolling about the terrace, and presently Herr Hitler himself appeared on the scene. Describing his arrival, Mr. Powell continues: "At his order, the boys broke ranks and flocked about him, apparently not in the least in awe of the great man. For upward of half an hour he chatted with them, singling out individuals to ask their names and ages, where they lived, what subjects they were studying in school. Sitting cross-legged on the lawn, the lads round him, he told them stories. Though I could not get near enough to hear them, they must have been amusing, for youngsters do not laugh at stories that are not funny. For the time being the Nazi leader had dropped the stern mask he shows the world, and I liked what I saw. He struck me as being, with these boys at least, a very human and friendly person. There was no question that the lads liked him. Presently the smallest boy in the troop produced a tattered notebook and asked Der Führer for his autograph. That was a signal for the others to produce autograph albums, copy-books, postcards, bits of paper, and clamour for the Chancellor to write his name for them. Leaning against a tree, using his knee for a desk, the busiest man in Germany good-naturedly complied."

About 1925 Mr. Powell visited Czechoslovakia, and his comments throw considerable light on the origin of recent developments. He also describes a visit to Italy, where he was received by King Victor and was charmed by that monarch's genial informality. In the afternoon of the same day he visited the Duce. "There were no preliminary conversational flourishes," he writes. "One of Mussolini's characteristics is his abruptness, his fashion of coming straight to the point. His command of English was extraordinary in view of the fact that he had been studying it only a few months. Though at this time I did not realise their significance, the questions which he shot at me like a machine-gun were confined to my experiences and observations in Africa—particularly in Ethiopia."

As a traveller Mr. Powell seems familiar with most of the earth's surface, and it would be easier to enumerate the countries he has not visited or flown over than those he has. As a writer he emphasises his preference for freedom and independence, thus showing that his book's title has a special significance. "I am my own boss," he writes, "free to set out for anywhere at any time. No one can tell me what I must or must not write; I am unhampered by editorial restrictions or political considerations." Later he points out that as a literary free lance, who only wished "to pay his respects" and did not request "interviews" as an accredited newspaper correspondent, he found it much easier to meet notable people and that they talked to him more freely. He sums up the value of his long experience in typical American terms—"I had had a front-row seat at the European show when most of these post-war correspondents were still in short pants."

I turn now to the reminiscences of a popular novelist, who, like Mr. Powell, fought in the war and, though not such an extensive traveller, has had a stirring career. His experiences are delightfully recorded in "THE WORLD OF ACTION." The Autobiography of Valentine Williams. With 20 Illustrations (Hamish Hamilton; 12s. 6d.). The author served with the Irish Guards and wrote the first of the famous "Clubfoot" stories while recovering from a

spent five or six years of my life in the United States, I should like to observe that, simultaneously with the Americanisation of England, the States are being Anglicised. The British influence on contemporary American life has always been strong, and with constantly improving communications, it is becoming yearly more marked. In new political ideas, in social legislation, in literature, in the theatre, in social life, there is a continual reflection of British thought, British ways. . . . I would go so far as to say that the Americanisation of England might be advantageously extended. A little more of the free-and-easy democracy of the Americans in their relations to one another would do no harm, if it rid us of some of the pretentious snobbishness which is still one of the gravest national failings: our Dominions would heartily approve."

Discussing new conditions in journalism and authorship, Mr. Valentine Williams stresses the changes effected and likely to be still further developed by broadcasting, which, he thinks, with the addition of television, will eventually usurp much of the present functions of the newspaper, the screen, and the theatre, and as an instrument of political propaganda may dislocate the party system. In his

remarks on literary matters, however, he is most interesting when he stands on his own particular ground. "Without unduly blowing the trumpet of the detective story-writer as a class," he says, "I do not hesitate to assert, with English literature at its present low pass, that to-day some of the most conscientious work, from the point of view of construction and writing, is being put into crime fiction. I feel that I am entitled to my say on this subject, for, having published both romantic novels and detective stories, I know how incomparably harder the latter are to write. . . . A murder yarn, like a news story, must have a beginning, a middle, and an end, and both have a further similarity in this that, if badly told, people won't read 'em—they fall into the class of what in newspaper make-up Northcliffe used to call 'a don't-read-me.' Newspaper work calls for the constant application of the deductive processes of the mind, which explains why many

authors have graduated from daily journalism to grapple with the complicated technique of the mystery story. Its form is elastic and lends itself to constant experiment. If mystery stories are fun to read, they are no less fun to write."

There is more than one point of contact between the foregoing work and the next item on my list—"PAPER-CHASE." Adventures In and Out of Fleet Street. By James Dunn. With 26 Illustrations (Selwyn and Blount; 15s.). This is a breezy and entertaining book. Humour is Mr. Dunn's strong suit, though occasionally he "leads hearts" by dropping into sentiment, as Jerome K. Jerome used to do. Like Mr. Valentine Williams, Mr. Dunn was a henchman of Lord Northcliffe, regarding whom he writes with candid affection and tells some good anecdotes. Of one occasion when he visited him in the country he recalls: "We looked at the house, which he liked best of all his places, and with his boyish laugh he exclaimed: 'The Germans nearly got me here—shell just dropped over the way there!' But he did not tell me what most of us knew, that during the bombardment a frightened secretary knocked at his door and cried: 'We are being shelled! We are going to die!', and the Chief replied: 'Well, go and die in your bed and let me die in mine.' That was the time when Northcliffe's propaganda was doing more damage to the enemy than our generals." [Continued on page 516.]



THE REGALIA OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, REMOVED FROM NUREMBERG IN 1796, RETURNED TO THAT CITY'S CUSTODY BY HERR HITLER: DR. SEYSS-INQUART, THE STATTHALTER OF THE OSTMARK, HANDING OVER THE INSIGNIA TO THE BURGOMASTER IN THE CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE.

On September 5, Herr Hitler announced that the regalia of the Holy Roman Empire, which had been in the custody of the city of Nuremberg from 1424 to 1796, had been brought from Vienna and would again be placed in the city's keeping. On the following day Dr. Seyss-Inquart handed over the insignia to the Burgomaster in the Church of St. Catherine. Photographs of the Imperial symbols, some of which are over a thousand years old, will be found on pages 488-489 in this issue. (Central Press.)

wound. Previously he had been war correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, and before that he was for several years Reuter's representative in Berlin until he was "spotted" by Lord Northcliffe. He knew pre-war Germany very well, having also spent a year there as part of his education, and his recollections of that country when the ex-Kaiser was in his heyday, and his comparisons with present conditions there, lend the main interest to a large portion of his book. There are also memorable chapters on the war itself, the Peace Treaty, Egypt, and the discovery of Tutankhamen's tomb, Morocco, and America—both "in the boom" and "in the depression."

In a concluding summary of his reflections and outlook on the world, Mr. Valentine Williams emphasises the importance of Anglo-American co-operation. "The interests of Great Britain and America," he declares, "are identical everywhere in the world to-day. The two nations stand for peace, whether it is imperilled by Japanese Imperialism in the Far East or in Europe by the challenge of Fascism and Communism, which are divided in all things save only in their rejection of Liberal principles. Great Britain and America stand for peace because they recognise that war is the deadliest threat to the democracy of the English-speaking peoples. Neither country has any thought of an alliance, because an understanding of this kind, based on the community of speech, of thought, and interest is worth any number of entangling political instruments. . . . Having



## AT A MOMENT OF VERY GREAT GRAVITY: PERSONALITIES IN THE CRISIS.



1. MR. JOSEPH KENNEDY (THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR). 2. MR. ANTHONY EDEN (EX-FOREIGN SECRETARY). 3. SIR JOHN SIMON (CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER). 4. LORD HALIFAX (FOREIGN SECRETARY). 5. MR. CHURCHILL (EX-CABINET MINISTER). 6. MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN (PRIME MINISTER), WITH HIS WIFE. 7. MR. ATTLEE (LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION). 8. SIR SAMUEL HOARE (HOME SECRETARY). 9. MR. DUFF COOPER (FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY). 10. SIR ROBERT VANSITTART (CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT). 11. MR. HORE-BELISHA (SECRETARY FOR WAR).

Anxiety over the German-Czechoslovak crisis caused great activity among British Ministers and their advisers, especially during the week-end preceding the date (September 12) fixed for Herr Hitler's fateful speech at Nuremberg. There was much coming and going at the Prime Minister's residence in Downing Street, and large crowds collected outside to watch the arrival and departure of visitors. Among those who called at the Foreign Office to see Lord Halifax was Mr. Joseph

Kennedy, the American Ambassador, who later had a talk with Mr. Chamberlain. It was stated in official circles that the sympathy of the United States was valued more than ever at this difficult moment, and that Anglo-American relations had never been more cordial. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden were said to be the only two British statesmen not in office who joined in the discussions. Sir Samuel Hoare had returned from Balmoral, where he was Minister in Attendance on the King.

PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 3, 4 AND 8 BY WIDE WORLD; NO. 2 BY PLANET NEWS; NOS. 5 AND 11 BY L.N.A.; NO. 6 BY GRAPHIC PHOTO. UNION; NO. 7 BY KEYSTONE; NO. 9 BY TOPICAL; AND NO. 10 BY CENTRAL PRESS.



SYMBOLS RESTORED BY HERR HITLER  
TO THE CUSTODY OF NUREMBERG:  
THE REGALIA OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE  
BROUGHT FROM VIENNA, WHERE THEY HAD  
BEEN SINCE 1818.



THE IMPERIAL CROSS: A RELIQUARY, COVERED WITH GOLD AND RICHLY ORNAMENTED, CONTAINING A FRAGMENT OF THE CROSS OF CALVARY AND THE HOLY LANCE AND PROBABLY DATING FROM 1032 A.D.

WHEN Herr Hitler replied to the Burgomaster's speech of welcome in the Rathaus at Nuremberg, on September 5, he had beside him on the platform a glass case containing the regalia of the Holy Roman Empire, which had been in the Treasury of the Palace at Vienna since 1818, having been removed from Nuremberg in 1796 to be out of reach of the French Revolutionary troops under General Jourdan. The Führer stated: "This town, which has been found worthy of containing within its walls the Jewels of the Reich, is now to take anew into its possession those symbols of the pride and greatness of the Old Reich." It was expected that Herr Hitler would be present at the ceremony on the following day, but he did not appear, his place being taken by Herr Seyss-Inquart, the Statthalter of the Ostmark (Austria). The regalia were placed in the vault of the Church of St. Catherine and Herr Seyss-Inquart then formally presented them to the German nation and asked the city of Nuremberg to take custody on the nation's behalf. The following extract from an article by Signor P. M. Arese in

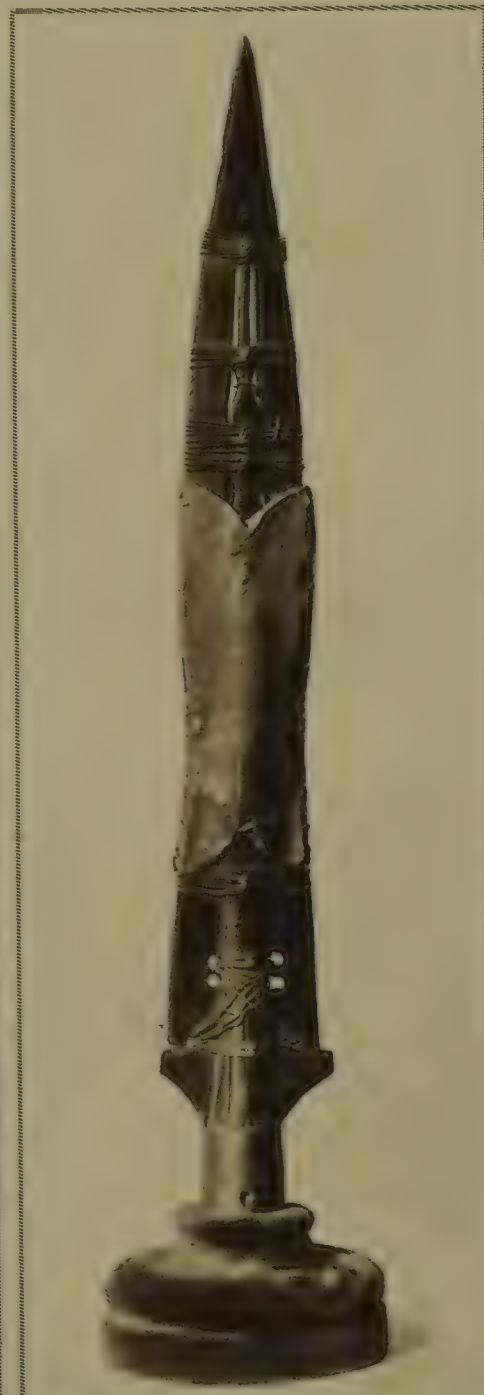
[Continued below.]



A LION CLUTCHING A CAMEL IN ITS CLAWS: DETAIL OF THE IMPERIAL MANTLE; MADE FOR ROGER II., KING OF SICILY, IN 1133 FROM MATERIAL IMPORTED FROM BYZANTIUM.



THE ORB OF THE OLD GERMAN EMPERORS: ONE OF THE RELICS OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE RESTORED TO NUREMBERG FOR SAFE KEEPING.



THE HOLY LANCE: GIVEN TO DUKE BORISLAV OF POLAND BY OTTO III.; TOGETHER WITH A NAIL FROM THE CROSS OF CALVARY.



THE THREE IMPERIAL SWORDS: THE SWORD OF INVESTITURE; THE SO-CALLED SWORD OF CHARLEMAGNE (AN HISTORIC EXAMPLE OF ANTIQUE ORIENTAL WORK IN ARMOURY); AND THE SWORD OF ST. MAURICE (FROM TOP TO BOTTOM).

"L'Illustrazione Italiana" may be of interest: "In the time of the Hohenstaufen, the treasure of the Crown was kept at Rhenania, in the Castle of Trifels. It was taken there by Henry VI. in 1196, the day after his coronation as King of Sicily. The Luxemburg Emperors kept the regalia in Bohemia, Charles VI. kept them in Prague, and Wenceslas at Karlstein. During the Hussite Wars, Sigismund had them in the Palace

[Continued above]



*Continued.]*

at Pest. At last, in 1424, with the consent of the Pope, the insignia were conveyed to Nuremberg, and there, each year, at the Church of the Holy Ghost, it was the custom to show them to the people on the fourteenth day after Good Friday. In 1796 General Jourdan attempted to obtain possession of the regalia and a gentleman of Nuremberg placed them in a box, which he loaded on a manure cart, and had them taken out of the city and sent on their way to Prague. From Prague they went to Regensburg and from there down the Danube through Passau and Linz. At last the precious objects reached Vienna. But soon the Austrian capital was threatened by Napoleon's troops and the regalia were sent farther east and, in 1805, they were at Budapest and later, in 1809, at Temesvar. In 1818 they found a permanent refuge in the Treasury of the Palace at Vienna. The diadem used in the coronation of the Holy Roman Emperors is made up of eight plates of pure gold studded with pearls and precious stones. Four of the plates are ornamented with figures in enamel, each bearing inscriptions taken from the Bible. On the crown there is an arched piece which covers the back of the head and on this cross-piece appear, in pearls, the words 'Chuonradus dei gratia Romanorum Imperator Augustus.' The so-called Cross of the Empire contains the two most precious relics of the Imperial Treasury: a piece of the Cross of Calvary and the Holy Lance. It is, in fact, a reliquary in the form of a cross, consisting of a wooden

*Continued below on right.*

PROBABLY MADE FOR CONRAD II. FROM PARTS OF A PREVIOUS CROWN FOR HIS CORONATION AS EMPEROR IN 1027 AND SUBSEQUENTLY SLIGHTLY ALTERED: THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.



box covered with gold plate and richly ornamented in the same style as the crown. Probably the Cross of the Empire dates back to 1032. The Treasury of the Crown further contains several other objects, of which the most important in the artistic sense is the great imperial mantle with its superb ornamentation consisting of two lions clutching a camel in their claws. The mantle was made in Palermo, in 1133, for Roger II., King of Sicily, with material imported from Byzantium. It has the shape of a perfect semi-circle and is scarlet on the outside. The ornamentation consists of very rich embroidery, gold and pearls. The inscription, in Kufic letters on the edge, mentions that the mantle was made in the imperial workroom. The inside is lined with eight pieces of dyed damask stitched with gold. In 1520 the nuns at a convent in Nuremberg repaired the mantle for the coronation of Charles V. and gave it its present form. As a whole, the mantle is made up of three kinds of material fashioned in Sicily by Saracen craftsmen for their Norman sovereign. Besides the gold which gives the materials their fundamental character, there are variations in red, mauve, green, blue, yellow, white and black. The original lining is also preserved and is entirely of silk with green foliage on a dyed ground embroidered with gold flowers."

SHOWING PART OF THE INSCRIPTION "CHUONRADUS DEI GRATIA ROMANORUM IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS" IN PEARLS ON THE ARCH OF THE CROWN: A SIDE-VIEW OF THE HIGHLY ORNAMENTED CROWN OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.



## SOUTH AMERICA—UNEXPLOITED AND UNCROPPED.

**"JOURNEY TO MANAOS": By EARL PARKER HANSON.\***

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

"JOURNEY TO MANAOS" is a rather odd book. The author was sent to South America by the "long-suffering" Carnegie Institution to find things out about terrestrial magnetism. There is very little about that subject in the book. Towards the end, after the writer has chatted about the Amazon, the Orinoco, crocodiles, Indians, poisoned darts and cannibalism (which, except in a ritual way, seems not to exist in South America), he seems to realise that himself.

"No expedition," says he, "can ever devote itself rigidly to a single aim, a single programme. As in many human affairs, the 'by-products' may often become more important than the original aims."

"I went to Amazonia to study terrestrial magnetism, and returned to find myself involved in geographical analyses and potential colonisation. To me, as parts of my own life and activities, those things seem more



"THE UPPER ORINOCO IS IMPASSABLE FOR SAILBOATS AND DEMANDS MAN-POWER."

Illustrations Reproduced from "Journey to Manaos," by Ear Parker Hanson. By Courtesy of the Publisher, Victor Gollancz, Ltd.

country where a man can see to the horizon and needn't feel hemmed in. I had promised myself that I would never try jungle work. But during the depression a job was a job, so here I was, after all, headed for the Orinoco River."

Gomez, "the Tyrant," was still running Venezuela when our author got there. He made the mistake of not seeing Gomez. Here is an extract:

"'Generous,'" mused Santos. "'Do you know what would happen to me if I acquired a launch like that? Do you know what they would do to me if I even put an engine into the *Alfa*, or just used an outboard motor? They would put me in jail and let me rot there.'"

"'In jail,' I asked, 'why?'"

"'Because Gomez has said that all power shipping on the Orinoco is his monopoly. That means it is his private business. We Venezuelans are graciously allowed to use sail, and can be grateful for that. What is the result? There used to be forty steamers on the lower Orinoco; freight rates were low; business and commerce were humming. Now they have three steamers. Freight rates were high. Commerce is dying. That is what is happening all over Venezuela because of Gomez's monopolies.'"



"UNLIKE THE OPERA HOUSE, THE CATHEDRAL OF MANAOS IS A THING OF BEAUTY."

"My reaction to the opera house will infuriate many Brazilians. Let us not quarrel over a matter of taste. My reaction to Manaos as a city should annoy nobody. It is one of the most beautiful and friendly cities I have ever visited."

important than variations of the compass. To the Carnegie Institution, organised for devotion to a definite programme of scientific research, they may not. In the ultimate sense, no one can judge importance."

I don't know what the Carnegie Institution may think about the book, but the book justifies itself. The author, the depression being "in full swing," went to South America simply because he wanted to go to South America. The "Call of the Wild" came to him; "All my life, I had been afraid of the lowland jungles, of the insects, the snakes, the wild Indians with poisoned darts, of the supposed debilitating effects of the tropics. For years I had roamed in the Atacama Desert and the Andes of Chile, loving the country; in Iceland, loving it too; on the Canadian Barren Grounds, loving them as I did all open

\* "Journey to Manaos." By Earl Parker Hanson. Illustrated. (Gollancz; 12s. 6d.)

We wander, in this book, up the Orinoco and down the Amazon; we visit places that the Spanish conquerors founded, we see territories which, at one time, were rich in rubber and made fortunes for people. We are left with the impression that South America is the richest and least exploited country in the world.

Wandering souls still seem to think that. Our magnetic author says:

"In general, one finds North Americans in Latin America only in the larger centres, the capitals, the larger mining camps, where things are humming, and where the money flows as freely as the hot and cold running water. Going down the scale, one finds the British entrenched in smaller trade centres, like Manaos, or running railroads to the various larger centres. But when one comes to the very small jumping-off places, to little towns that are lost in jungles or mountain ranges, unhealthy spots where life itself seems a gamble,



"JUAN WAS THE BEST HUNTER IN MAROA WITH THE BLOWGUN AND POISONED DARTS."

primitive places where transport is by pack mule or canoe, lonely places where the foreigner must adapt himself to the ways of 'the natives' because he is not surrounded by a colony of his own kind, then one finds the Germans and the Swiss representing the foreign element."

What observations he reported to the Carnegie Institution I do not know. What is certain is that even in the remotest depths of the South American jungles he met earnest Germans. What also seems certain is that South America is still unexploited and uncropped.

And that reflection, at a time like the present, is peculiarly saddening. We see the whole world squabbling about small slices of land; we see nations grumbling at having no "outlets"; we see very little effort at collaboration in the task of using the riches of the world for the benefit of the world. How many more Great Wars will have to take place before the "advanced" nations of the world agree to unite to develop the undeveloped resources of the earth and to help onward the backward races? It is a more inspiring job than bombing.



"EXPEDITION FOR STUDY OF THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC BEHAVIOUR CROSSES THE CALABOZO SAVANNAHS"—GIVING A LIFT TO AN OLD WOMAN "HITCH-HIKER."

"Wherever I had gone in South America . . . there had been the hitch-hikers too. One can't escape them in the hinterlands, and one might as well take them along. . . . So up went the old lady, in state, on my second cart. For eight long days she sat there and screeched abuse for the rough going at the harassed driver who sat on the first cart."



**FAMILY  
STUDIES:  
Parents and  
Cubs at the  
Royal  
Photo-  
graphic  
Society's  
Exhibition.**

**"ADULT BADGER  
AND CUBS AT  
PLAY" (FLASH-  
LIGHT):**

**BY T. O. RUTLEDGE.**

**IN THE EXHIBITION OF  
THE ROYAL PHOTO-  
GRAPHIC SOCIETY,  
RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.1.**



**T**HE eighty-third Annual International Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society, which opened last week, is the last to be held in the Society's present home before its removal to new premises. It is in various divisions, which, between them, cover almost every aspect of modern photography. The pictures reproduced on this page are from the Natural History section, which has a range of subject appealing not only to the camera-enthusiast, but to the naturalist. Mr. Rutledge's "Adult Badger and Cubs at Play" is a fine study of an animal whose nocturnal habits make it difficult to photograph; while Mr. Chargois' "*Spilocuscus nudicaudatus*" records what is probably the first case of this rare marsupial being born and bred in captivity. The approximate date of birth was October 4, 1937; and the photograph was taken on February 26, 1938.

**"SPILOCUSCUS  
NUDICAUDATUS":**

**BY H. CHARGOIS,**

**A.R.P.S.**

**IN THE EXHIBITION OF  
THE ROYAL PHOTO-  
GRAPHIC SOCIETY,  
RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C.1.**



# A TRAGIC MEMORIAL OF WAR: "VIMY"—THE MOURNING FIGURE OF CANADA.

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY C. L. CLARKE, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 5A, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.1.



## CANADA "WEEPING FOR HER CHILDREN, BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT": "VIMY"—BY C. L. CLARKE.

Among the exhibits at the London Salon of Photography is one which seems to be attracting more than the usual amount of attention, probably, in part, because of the international situation. It is entitled "Vimy," and is a beautiful camera study, by C. L. Clarke, of the statue of Canada on the Canadian War Memorial on Vimy Ridge, which was unveiled by King Edward VIII. (now H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor) on July 26, 1936. The Canadian sculptor and architect responsible

for the Memorial, Mr. Walter Allward, emphasised at the time that his symbolic statuary contained no element of hate and vindictiveness, but expressed rather the spirit of sacrifice. His figure of Canada "weeping for her children, because they are not," certainly bears no suggestion of the exultation of victory: on the contrary, it symbolises the tragedy of war and the sorrows it brings. The study has added pathos from the contrasting light and shade and the evening sky.



## A COMPASSIONATE MEMORIAL OF DISCOVERY: "IN MEMORIAM."

FROM THE ORIGINAL BY GASCOIGNE LYNDE, A.R.P.S., IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE LONDON SALON OF PHOTOGRAPHY, 5A, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.1.



DETAIL OF A MEMORIAL TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: "IN MEMORIAM", BY GASCOIGNE LYNDE.

On the facing page is a camera-study which epitomises the sorrows of war; here, as a companion, is a study of part of a memorial to the peaceful achievement of a man who made the greatest discovery in all maritime history. This picture is also in the Exhibition of the London Salon of Photography. It is entitled "In Memoriam"; and the photograph was taken at Rapallo. The memorial commemorates Christopher Columbus and was designed by the Argentine sculptor, Dresco.

Rapallo is, perhaps, the best-known resort on the Riviera di Levante and lies some sixteen miles from Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus. The aim of the London Salon is to exhibit only that class of work in photography in which there is evidence of personal artistic feeling and execution, and in both these examples the Salon has undoubtedly achieved its object. In one the skilful use of the camera has heightened the sense of tragedy, and in the other the dignity of compassion.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### HERONS, STORKS, AND CRANES.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

I HAVE had four letters during the last three weeks asking me whether the terms "herons" and "storks" do not both refer to one species, or how to distinguish between a heron, a stork, and a crane, from which, I suspect, there is some sort of newspaper talk going on as to these birds. To those who are not fairly well versed in ornithology this uncertainty is easily understandable, for there is, undoubtedly, a general resemblance between these three types. Yet they can really be quite easily distinguished.

The heron and the stork are nearly related, and both are represented by a very considerable number of species, presenting a very wide range, both in the matter of size, and coloration. The small cattle-egrets, and the snow-white egrets, so ruthlessly persecuted for the sake of their plumes a few years ago, and the several species of bitterns, large and small, are all "herons" in the broad sense of the term. But they can none of them be mistaken for the common heron (*Ardea cineria*) which so perplexes my correspondents.

In its fully adult plumage this is a strikingly handsome bird, the prevailing hue being of a light slate-grey, the sides of the head and neck white. A black band runs backwards from close to the eye to terminate in a long, pendant crest of black feathers, and there is a black patch at the wrist-joint of the wing. The long neck is marked by a double row of elongated black spots, and at the base of the neck hangs

And now as to the stork, with which the heron seems so strangely to have been confused, for only those having no knowledge whatever of our native birds could confound the one with the other. Two species are included in the roll-call of our list of British birds—the white and the black stork. But they are no more than rare stragglers,

legs and toes. In the heron the beak is yellow. Those who have watched the white storks at the Zoo must have heard the strange clattering noise they make by rapidly snapping the upper and lower jaws together, at the same time bringing the head and neck backwards till they rest on the back. They have no voice, and this is the only way they have of showing that all is well with them!

The black stork still more rarely visits us; but its identification presents no difficulties; for though the beak and legs are red, as in its cousin, the white stork, the plumage of the head, neck, back, and wings is black, with a marvellous metallic sheen of blue, purple, and copper, and varying with the incidence of the light. The breast and belly are white. Immature birds, be it noted, are of a dull brown, with dull white margins to the feathers. At least, this is true of the upper parts. The breast is of a dull white, while the beak and legs are olive green. A tinge of orange-red here shows that the bird is approaching maturity. There is no authentic record of its occurrences in Scotland or Ireland. In England no fewer than twenty have been recorded.

And now comes the crane (Fig. 2), which I have heard more than once referred to as a "stork"! But to many people any big bird with long legs and a long beak is a "stork." The crane, however, is not even remotely related to the storks and herons. One might almost describe it as a gigantic water-rail, for it is to the rail tribe that it belongs. But this bird has added yet further to the confusion which exists touching the heron, for the old chroniclers seemed to draw no distinction between the two birds. And to this day one may hear people speak of the heron as a crane! Perhaps this has come about because both birds have a grey plumage. But the crane is conspicuously the larger of the two. Moreover, it lacks the long

neck-plumes, and the lanceolate feathers on the back, so characteristic of the heron. The two further differ in that the inner secondaries, or flight-feathers, in the crane form long, pendant plumes. Furthermore, the adult crane has a scarlet, warty patch covering the crown of the head, and the long beak, almost tubular and with a groove on each side, is almost black. In immature birds the red patch on the head is wanting, and the hind-plumes are but feebly developed.

The crane is much more of a "British" bird than either of the storks here described, for some 250 years ago it used to breed in the fen areas of the eastern counties of England. What led to its extermination, there seems to



1. RISING FROM THE WATER (ON LEFT) AND "IN FULL SWING": THE COMMON HERON.

When a heron starts its flight the long neck is stretched straight out, but after a few wing beats the neck is slowly drawn downwards and backwards until the head rests between the shoulders, as is shown in the bird on the right of the above picture.



2. A LARGER SPECIES THAN THE COMMON CRANE AND WHITE IN COLOUR: A PAIR OF MANCHURIAN CRANES.

The cranes differ from the herons in many features. Externally, in the living birds, the hind-toe is short and set well above the level of the front toes. In the herons it is long and placed flat on the ground on the same level as the front toes.

Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.

a long tuft of lanceolate plumes, while the beak and eye are of a light yellow. The female is slightly smaller and duller. Immature birds are much duller in coloration and lack the long plumes of the adult.

There are several distinguishing marks about the common heron which can be noted at fairly close range. It walks slowly, and with the neck stretched to its fullest extent. When it rises on the wing the neck is fully stretched out, obliquely upwards. Then it is slowly curved into a loop till the head is drawn back close to the body, as shown in Fig. 1; while the legs, on rising, hang downwards, but are thrust out straight behind as soon as the bird has got on the way. When standing at rest the body has a humped appearance, owing to the fact that the head is drawn down between the shoulders, much as it is when in full flight.

Our books on British birds tell us that no fewer than six different species of the heron tribe have been killed in this country, apart from our bird. But these are all excessively rare, and are all small species, save the great white heron and the purple heron. These two are as large as our bird. At first sight, when in flight either might be mistaken for the common heron, though the snowy-white plumage of *Ardea alba* would be at once apparent. The common bittern might be mistaken for a heron when flying, but is a smaller bird, measuring no more than 28 in. in length, as against the 32 in. of the common heron. But its flight is laboured, and of short duration.

tribe all fly with outstretched necks, like the ducks, geese, and swans. But were these birds swans after all? Storks, it is true, have a leisurely flight, and always travel, like the heron, with the legs extended behind them. But when a cormorant, which perched on the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral a year or two ago, was mistaken for a stork, one would hardly expect this peculiarity of the long, extended legs to be noticed! There are many records of the occurrence of the white stork (Fig. 3) in England. It is as unlike a heron, when seen at rest, as could possibly be, for its plumage is snow white except the great wing-quills, which are black. The beak of, this bird, again, is red as also are the



3. DIFFERING CONSPICUOUSLY FROM THE HERON IN ITS WHITE COLORATION AND RED BEAK AND LEGS: THE WHITE STORK.

In flight the stork carries its neck straight out, as in the geese and swans, from which it can be readily distinguished by the long legs projecting far beyond the tail. (Photograph by D. Seth-Smith.)

be no evidence to show. It cannot be put down to "the drainage of the fens," for this did not begin till long, long after. To-day, however, it is no more than a memory among us. We are only reminded of it by an occasional straggler, which is, of course, promptly shot and added to somebody's collection!



## ON THE HITLER SPEECH NIGHT: DOWNING-ST. CROWDS RECALLING 1914.



A SCENE PARALLELED ONLY BY THOSE OF THE EVE OF THE GREAT WAR: A SECTION OF THE BIG CROWD WHICH BEGAN TO ASSEMBLE IN DOWNING STREET IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 12 AND REACHED SUCH PROPORTIONS BY THE EVENING THAT THE POLICE HAD TO CLEAR THE STREET. (Keystone.)



AWAITING WITH KEEN INTEREST THE REPORTS OF HERR HITLER'S SPEECH AT THE NUREMBERG CONGRESS AND WATCHING MINISTERS AND HIGH OFFICIALS ARRIVE AT DOWNING STREET: THE CROWD IN WHITEHALL, NEAR THE CENOTAPH, WHERE PAPERS WERE READ EAGERLY AND PASSED FROM HAND TO HAND. (Central Press.)

The meetings of the Cabinet held before Herr Hitler's final speech at the Nuremberg Congress attracted a number of interested spectators; but the scenes in Downing Street and Whitehall on September 12 have only been paralleled by those on the eve of the Great War. The crowds began to assemble in the afternoon and by the evening filled the street. Shortly before 9.30, when

Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax and Sir Samuel Hoare arrived to confer with the Prime Minister on Herr Hitler's speech, mounted police cleared the crowd from Downing Street and formed a cordon across the entrance. In Whitehall reports of the speech were eagerly read, passed from hand to hand, and discussed by the public, many of whom had been waiting there for some hours.



# HERR HITLER'S CRISIS SPEECH: A DECLARATION THE WORLD AWAITED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PLANET AND TOPICAL.



1. HERR HITLER MAKING HIS FATEFUL PRONOUNCEMENT, IN WHICH HE DEMANDED THE RIGHT OF SELF-DETERMINATION FOR THE SUDETEN GERMANS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
2. THE FUHRER'S AUDIENCE IN THE CONGRESS HALL AT NUREMBERG: A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING HERR HITLER (ON THE RIGHT) DELIVERING HIS SPEECH.

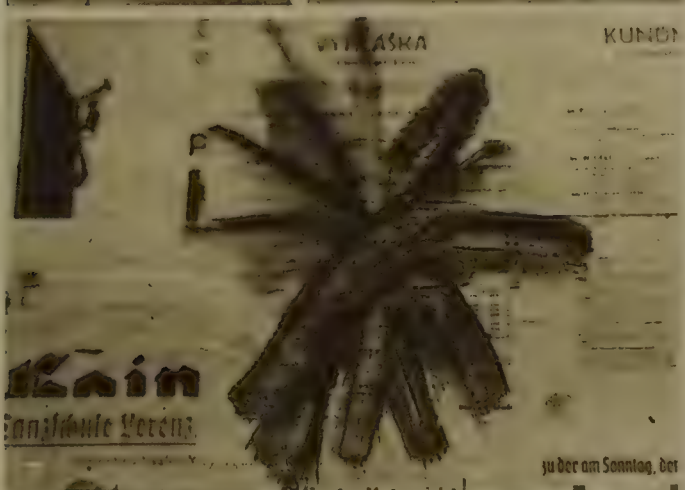
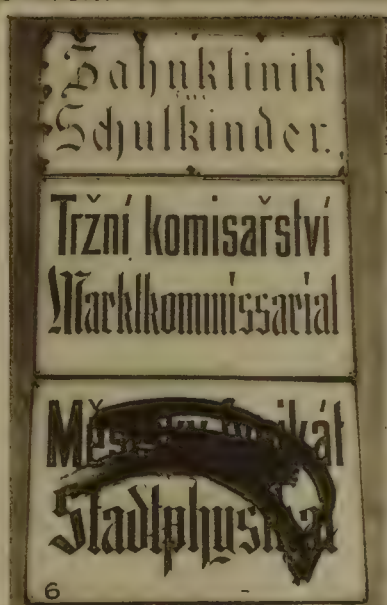
In the course of his momentous speech in the Congress Hall at Nuremberg on September 12, Herr Hitler, dealing with the subject chiefly in the minds of the statesmen and peoples of the world, said: "Among the majority of the nationalities which are being suppressed in this State [Czechoslovakia] there are 3,500,000 Germans. . . . In no circumstances shall I be willing any more to regard with endless tranquillity a continuation of oppression of German compatriots in

Czechoslovakia. . . . I have not raised the claim that Germany may oppress three and a half million French, or that three and a half million English shall be surrendered to Germany for oppression. But I demand that the oppression of three and a half million Germans in Czechoslovakia shall cease and be replaced by the free right of self-determination. . . . It is up to the Czechoslovak Government to discuss matters with the representatives of the Sudeten Germans.



## AGITATION IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREAS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY KEASTONE AND PLANET.



"INCIDENTS" OF THE CZECH CRISIS: 1. THE SUDETEN DEMONSTRATION AT MARISCH OSTRAU ON SEPTEMBER 7th. 2. SUDETEN FLAGS AT MARISCH OSTRAU. 3 AND 4. BOMB DAMAGE ON SEPTEMBER 9 IN A CZECH TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT HULTSCHIN. 5, 6 AND 7. BILINGUAL NOTICES AT EGER DEFACED, WITH CZECH WORDS OBLITERATED AND THE GERMAN VERSION INTACT—(5) A CUSTOMS NOTICE; (6) A SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC NOTICE; AND (7) A PLACARD. 8. CZECH POLICE MAKING ARRESTS AT MOST, A MINING VILLAGE IN NORTH BOHEMIA.

We illustrate here various "incidents" and clashes that occurred in the Sudeten German areas of Czechoslovakia, both before and after Herr Hitler's speech at Nuremberg on September 12. On September 13 the Czech Government imposed martial law in certain Sudeten German districts after the outbreak of disorders. Later in the same day Herr Henlein, the Sudeten German leader, sent an ultimatum to President Benesh demanding the immediate revocation of martial law.

withdrawal of the State and Special Police, and the confinement of troops to barracks. This ultimatum expired at midnight, and the Government decided not to revoke the measures taken. On the 14th it was stated that Herr Henlein had informed the Czech Premier, Dr. Hodza, that further negotiations were not possible. The French Government is said to have urged that Lord Runciman should propose some alternative basis of negotiation.



# THE SYSTEM OF THE MAGINOT LINE: WORKS TYPICAL OF THE VAST UNDERGROUND DEFENCES ALONG THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

Drawn by our Special Artist G. H. Davis from information received. (See also the succeeding page.)



FORTIFICATIONS OF THE KIND PLANNED TO RENDER THE EASTERN FRONTIER OF FRANCE IMPREGNABLE TO GROUND ATTACK, AND NOW COUNTERED BY A SIMILAR GERMAN SYSTEM, MENTIONED IN HERR HITLER'S SPEECH: A DIAGRAMMATIC DRAWING (WITH THE SURFACE CUT AWAY) TO SHOW THE INTERIOR OF A HILLSIDE TRANSFORMED INTO A STRONGHOLD INVISIBLE TO AN ENEMY.

In view of the European situation, it is hardly necessary to stress the immense importance of the Maginot Line, that vast system of subterranean fortifications—named after the late M. André Maginot, French Minister of War at the time of its inception—which is considered to make the eastern frontier of France impregnable against invasion. The essential points of the system, which has been conceived and carried out on a gigantic scale, and is claimed to be the strongest ever constructed, consist of a line of fortified

casemates giving each other mutual support by cross-fire, and interconnected by underground galleries safe from bombardment. All the key positions, usually vulnerable to air attack or a break-through by mechanised forces, are situated deep beneath the surface. Practically nothing is visible above the ground. In a detailed description of this great network of fortifications (published in "The Times") Mr. Robert Laurquin writes: "France is on guard in the Maginot Line; surprise is impossible. A visitor . . . can, with

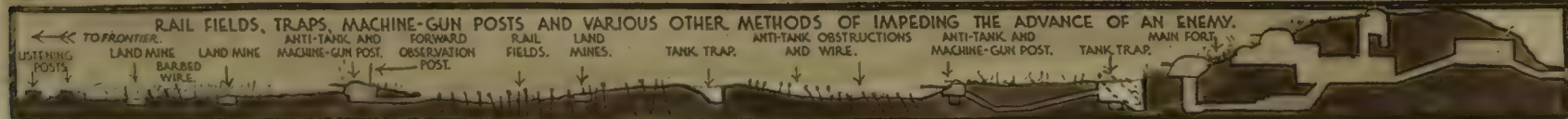
the aid of binoculars, look across the Rhine to the other side, where are the observation posts of the Reichswehr. There columns of German workmen are making a system of defence identical with the French. These defences are a reassuring guarantee of peace to the West. Before 1914 both sides of the eastern frontier strove to prepare the most powerful jumping-off places for attack. To-day on both sides they are digging for defence." Herr Hitler referred to the German works in his speech at Nuremberg on the Czech

crisis. "On May 28 I decreed that the announced increase of the Army and Air Force should be put into effect, and, secondly, that the fortifications in the West should be extended. Since May 28 the most gigantic fortresses in the world have been under construction there. They will be completed by the winter, but even now they are fully effective for defence. When they are finished there will be 17,000 concrete forts. Behind these three or fourfold lines of fortifications stands the entire German people in arms."

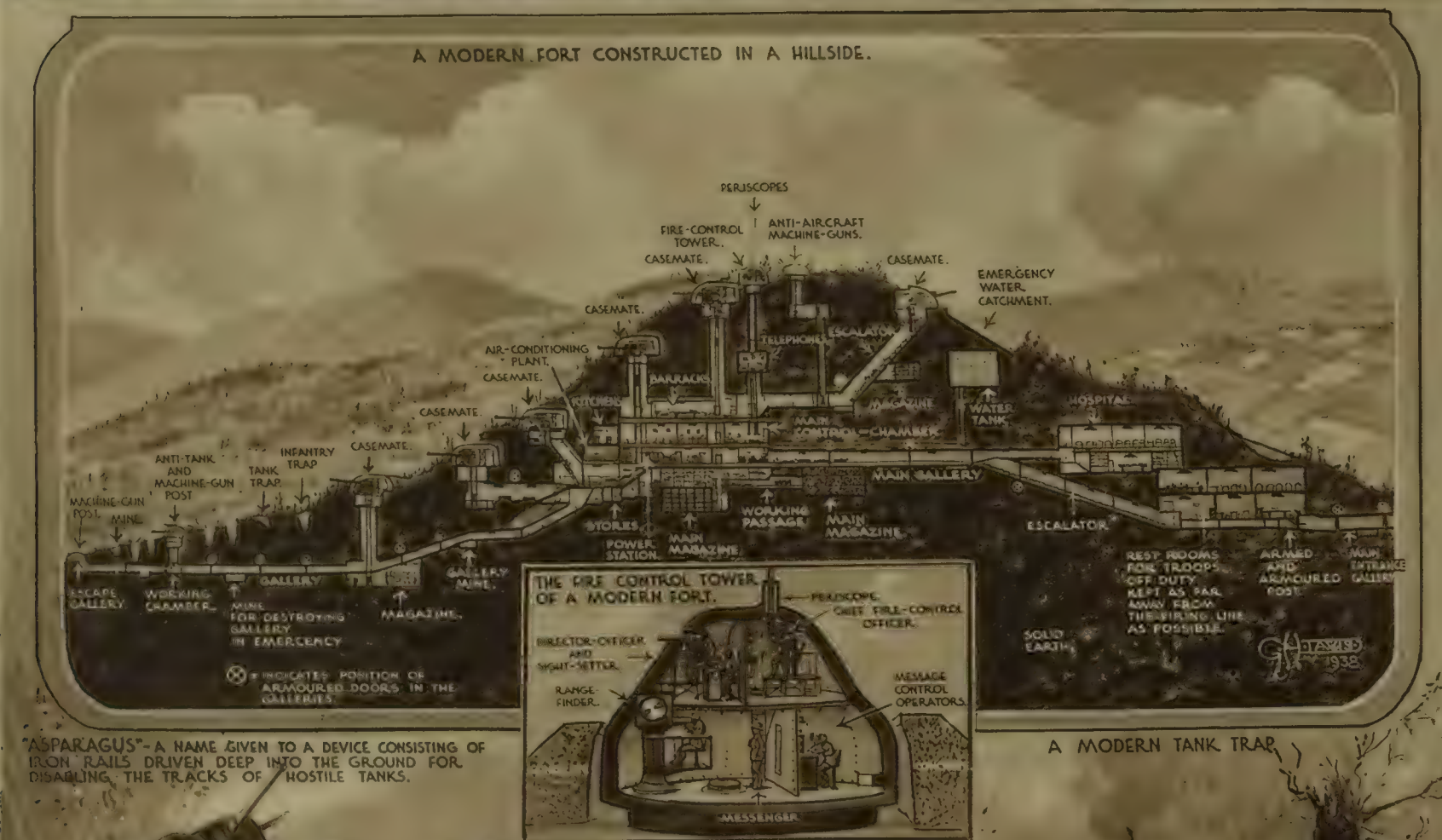


## WITH "ASPARAGUS" ANTI-TANK DEFENCES: A FORT OF MAGINOT TYPE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST G. H. DAVIS, FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED. (SEE PRECEDING DOUBLE-PAGE.)

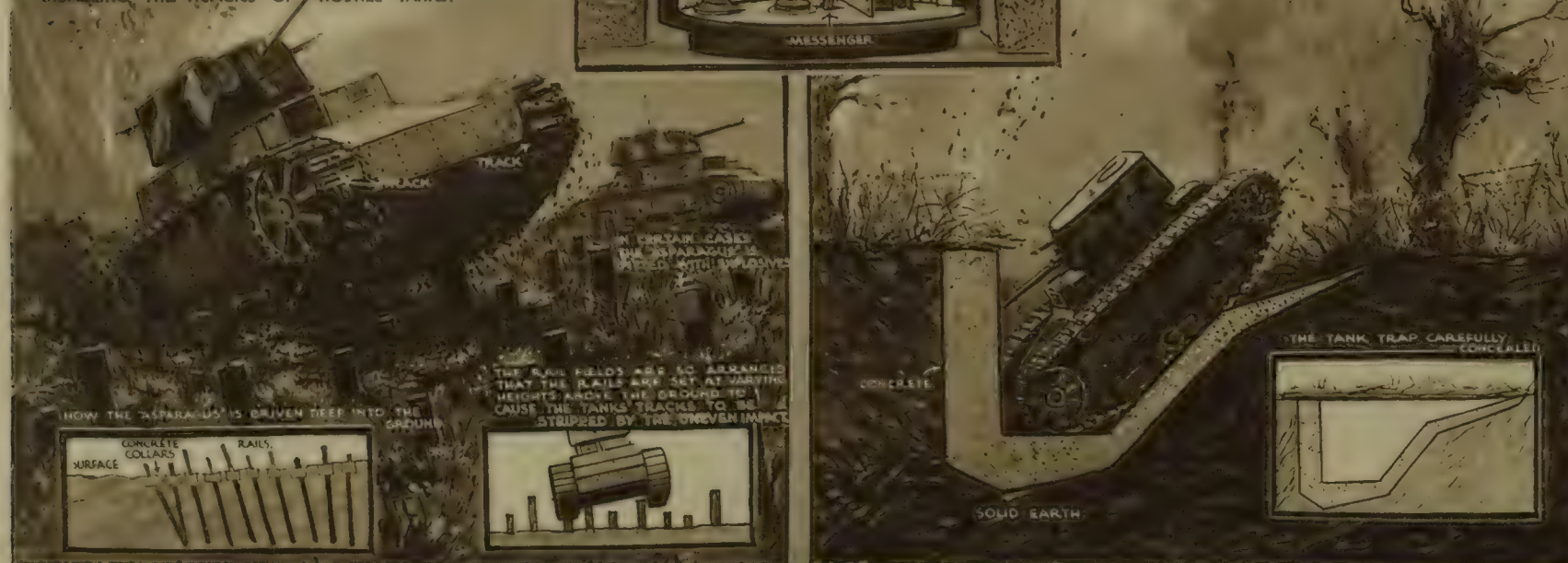


A MODERN FORT CONSTRUCTED IN A HILLSIDE.



A MODERN TANK TRAP

"ASPARAGUS"—A NAME GIVEN TO A DEVICE CONSISTING OF IRON RAILS DRIVEN DEEP INTO THE GROUND FOR DISABLING THE TRACKS OF HOSTILE TANKS.



CONSTRUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MAGINOT LINE: A TYPICAL MODERN FRONTIER FORT WITHIN A HILLSIDE—PICTORIAL DIAGRAMS SHOWING DETAIL OF CAMPS, MACHINE-GUN POSTS AND TANK TRAPS.

These diagrams illustrate further details of fortifications such as those constituting the famous Maginot Line along the eastern frontier of France, in addition to those given on the preceding double-page. The camp buildings (shown in the top left drawing above) are so constructed that they can be dropped quickly flat on the ground, to prevent their being seen against the sky-line from hostile aircraft. They are then covered with brushwood or other camouflage, and dummy trees are erected, so that the presence of the camp cannot be detected and it does not reveal the position of the adjacent fort. Regarding the fortress itself, in the interior of a hillside, it should be noted that only the casemates and control tower rise above the surface, while all the multitudinous galleries and other portions of

the structure are situated deep underground. Another point to be noticed particularly is that the hospital, and the rest rooms for men who are temporarily off duty, are placed as far away from the firing line as possible. This is a matter of great importance in preserving the spirit of the garrison, and the conditions contrast favourably with those too often prevalent during the war. The fire-control top in these forts is arranged much on the same lines as those used in warships. The so-called "asparagus" beds consist of steel rails driven into the ground, with their points upward and at different heights, to impede enemy tanks, cause them to see-saw, and tear off their caterpillar tracks. Meanwhile anti-tank guns, placed at ground-level, can fire direct into the tanks' vital parts.



# PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE: PERSONALITIES AND EVENTS OF THE WEEK.



**THE MASTING OF NELSON: MR. JOHN MASEFIELD, POET LAUREATE, ARRIVING FOR THE CEREMONY.**  
On September 11, Mr. John Masefield, the Poet Laureate, an old boy of the famous training-ship "Conway," unveiled the ship's new figurehead—a representation of Nelson carved out of a four-ton block of teak. The ceremony, called the Masting of Nelson, was attended by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Lord Derby, and representatives of the University. The ship had been brought to the landing-stage for the unveiling, and Mr. Masefield, standing under her bows, performed the ceremony and said: "I speak to you old ship, 'Conway,' in which I spent some years." He then read a poem he had written for the occasion.



**THE NEW FIGUREHEAD OF H.M.S. "CONWAY": A REPRESENTATION OF NELSON CARVED OUT OF TEAK.**  
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**TO COMMEMORATE HER VISIT TO EDINBURGH: QUEEN MARY PLANTING A SYCAMORE TREE.**  
On September 8, Queen Mary drove from the Palace of Holyroodhouse to Little France, just inside the city boundary, where she planted a sycamore tree which will commemorate her visit to Edinburgh and succeed the withered oak nearby, which is reputed to have been planted by Mary Queen of Scots.

**CANON J. C. HOW.**  
Has accepted the Bishopric of Glasgow and Galloway in the Scottish Episcopal Church. Was Rector of Liverpool from 1926 to 1935, when he became Vicar and Rural Dean of Brighton. Has been Chaplain to the King since 1933. Was Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester from 1911 until 1924.



**H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.**  
Prince Arthur was a cousin of King George V. He died on September 12; aged fifty-five. Served in the Great War, 1914-18, and, in 1921, was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Greys. Undertook many onerous State duties. In 1920 he became Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa and he acted for three years in that capacity.

**MR. CHARLES CRUFT.**

Founder and organiser of Cruft's Dog Show. Died on September 10; aged eighty-six. Held his first show in 1886, with 570 entries, at the old Royal Aquarium, Westminster. In 1891 the show was moved to the Royal Agricultural Hall, and has since had generous royal and other approval and support.



**THE COUNT OF COVADONGA.**

Eldest son of the ex-King and Queen of Spain. Died as result of a motor accident in Miami, Florida, on September 6; aged thirty-one. Renounced his rights as heir to the Spanish throne on his marriage, in 1933, to Señorita Sanpedro-Ocejo, a Cuban. Was divorced in 1937 and later married again; 1938.



**SQDN.-LDR. M. J. ADAM.**

Holder of the world's altitude record by reaching a height of 53,937 ft. on June 30, 1937. Was killed when an aeroplane of the Royal Aircraft Establishment crashed at South Farnborough on September 12; aged twenty-nine. Was awarded the Air Force Cross in the Birthday Honours this year.



**THE ROYAL FAMILY AT THE BRAEMAR GATHERING: H.M. THE QUEEN BEING GREETED BY LORD ABERDEEN, LORD LIEUTENANT OF ABERDEENSHIRE, ON ARRIVAL.**  
The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, drove from Balmoral Castle in an open carriage, on September 8, to attend the annual gathering of the Braemar Royal Highland Society. Their Majesties were welcomed by Lord Aberdeen, Lord



**IN THE ROYAL BOX: THE KING AND QUEEN, WITH PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET, AT THE BRAEMAR GATHERING IN PRINCESS ROYAL PARK.**  
Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, on their arrival at the royal box. When the royal party were seated, six pipe bands entered the ring and formed up in front of the royal box. The bands played "The Road to the Isles" and "Skye Gathering," and then a strathspey and a reel.



## FOREIGN AND HOME NEWS: THE CAMERA REPORTS EVENTS OF MOMENT.



FORCED DOWN BY THE JAPANESE; WITH A LOSS OF FOURTEEN LIVES: SALVAGING THE CHINESE-AMERICAN AIR-LINER FROM THE CANTON RIVER, NEAR MACAO.

On August 24, a Chinese-American air-liner was forced down in the Canton River, near Macao, by a number of Japanese aeroplanes. She carried thirteen passengers, all Chinese, including three women and two children, and a crew of four, of whom the American pilot, H. L. Wood, was the only foreigner. When the air-liner landed in the water no one had been injured and the pilot shouted to the passengers to get out and swim to the shore. As they followed his advice and

*(Continued on right.)*



EVIDENCE OF AN ATTACK DENIED BY THE JAPANESE: PART OF THE ENGINE-COWLING OF THE AIR-LINER; SHOWING BULLET-HOLES.

dived from the sinking aircraft, the Japanese aeroplanes circled above them and, flying low, fired at them with their machine-guns. The pilot, the radio-operator and one passenger escaped. The others were killed as they swam for the bank. The Japanese authorities denied that the air-liner had been fired on, but, when the wreckage was salvaged, eighty bullet-holes were found in the machine—some measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter.



COMMEMORATING ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN SPAIN: AN OBELISK UNVEILED AT THE MUSSOLINI CAMP IN ROME.

Probably the first memorial to volunteers who have been killed in Spain to be unveiled in the country of their origin was dedicated recently in Rome at the Mussolini Camp for the children of Italians living abroad. It takes the form of a simple stone obelisk bearing the words "Fallen in Spain." The Italian nation takes the greatest interest in its volunteers and accounts are frequently published of the achievements of the Air Force in Spain. (S. and G.)



SUDETEN STORM TROOPS' HOMAGE AT THE FUNERAL OF HERR KNOLL, WHO WAS KILLED WHEN HE JUMPED FROM A TRAIN: THE COFFIN BORNE TO THE CEMETERY.

On September 11, the funeral took place at Jaegerndorf, Czechoslovakia, of Alfred Knoll, the young official of the Henlein party who was killed when he leapt from a train while under escort, charged, as a Czechoslovak soldier, with high treason. Some 15,000 Henleinists assembled for the funeral to do him homage. The coffin was escorted by Storm troopers in their uniform of white shirt, black ties, black field-boots and black breeches. (Wide World.)



A UNIT OF THE NEWLY FORMED UNITED STATES ATLANTIC SQUADRON ON A COURTESY VISIT TO PORTLAND: IN THE CRUISER "NASHVILLE."

The U.S.S. "Nashville," one of the seven new cruisers which form part of the recently formed United States Atlantic squadron, arrived at Portland on September 12 on a five-day courtesy visit. She gave the customary 21-gun salute, which was returned by H.M.S. "Royal Oak," and on berthing was visited by the Captain-in-Charge, Capt. C. S. Thompson, Rear-Admiral MacKinnon, the Mayor of Weymouth and other civic dignitaries. Captain Wilson, commanding the "Nashville," later returned these visits. (Central Press.)



A 1914 "TAXI DE LA MARNE" AS RELIC: THE CAB ADDED TO THE WAR MUSEUM AT THE INVALIDES.

The first Battle of the Marne, in 1914, will always be memorable for Gallieni's exploit in reinforcing the 6th Army on the nights of September 6-7 and 7-8 by conveying troops from Paris in 1000 commandeered taxis. On the occasion of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle, which has just been celebrated in Paris, one of these famous taxi-cabs, commonly known as "Taxi de la Marne," was placed in the War Museum at the Invalides. Our photograph shows it being unloaded on arrival. (G.P.U.)



## GAPS FILLED IN SYRIAN HISTORY OF 3500 YEARS AGO.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT ATCHANA, NEAR ANTIOCH: A ROYAL PALACE OF ABOUT 1600 B.C., WITH HUNDREDS OF INSCRIBED TABLETS BELONGING TO STATE ARCHIVES AND NAMING TWO UNKNOWN KINGS OF ALALAKH.

By SIR LEONARD WOOLLEY, Director of the British Museum Excavations in North Syria.  
With Photographs by Courtesy of the Trustees of the Museum.  
(See Illustrations on the next two pages.)

THIS year's excavations at Atchana, near Antioch, in North Syria, go far towards filling the gap in our knowledge of the history of the Near East which extends from about 1650 to 1400 B.C. There has been brought to light a palace which was built somewhere about 1600 and was destroyed by fire in the first half of the fifteenth century, and from the ruins there have been recovered nearly three hundred written documents which formed part of the State archives (e.g., Fig. 16).

The palace is not all of one date. Originally it was a great complex laid out according to a uniform plan with separate buildings grouped round various courtyards; then, for some reason, the royal house itself was pulled down and a new one built upon its site, but at a different angle, and later again against two sides of this an annexe was built which formed the official, as the other did the residential, part of the king's dwelling. The tablets give us the names of two kings, Niqmepa and his son Ilima-ili, rulers of the city of Alalakh, which is the Atchana mound; possibly Niqmepa was responsible for the

and mother-of-pearl let into the woodwork. The suite on the east produced no crockery, but tablets, certainly the property of male scribes, and wine-jars, which also would have been in the men's keeping. Only the more important servants can have lived in the palace; the rest were housed in a range of rooms surrounding the front courtyard, where there was one kitchen for the palace and another for the staff, workrooms and store-chambers and stairs leading to the upper floor, where must have

a bathroom and a lavatory which, since there was no bedroom, may have served the officials who came in daily for their work; beyond these was what seems to have been a decanting-room for wine or oil, its smooth, cemented floor sloped down to the centre, where a clay vessel was let into the cement, its rim flush with the surface, and next to it a store in which the great wine-jars still stood in serried rows.

We dug down through the ruins of the older part of the palace complex and found that it was built upon the town wall of an earlier period. Below this were the remains of a second and older wall, and buried in the mud-brick of this we found a structure which rivalled the palace in its historical interest and in its architecture. This was the gate of the city of Alalakh (Fig. 1), as it was in the eighteenth or possibly the nineteenth century B.C. The entrance passage passed between high towers and was closed by three sets of gates, whose jambs were solid piers projecting from the tower walls. The piers were faced with smooth blocks of limestone measuring as much as five feet by three, above which the walls rose in mud-brick reinforced with massive beams; a roof over the passage formed a bridge connecting the twin towers. In the inner face of one tower was a wide doorway, with limestone threshold and jambs, leading to the guard-room. From this a flight of stairs, still in part preserved, went to the upper chambers of the tower and presumably to the top of the city wall; under the stairs was a little room entered from the gate-passage, which must have been for the sentries stationed at the gate.

Splendid as the city gateway was, it could not be expected to yield much in the way of objects; the only



1. MASSIVE MASONRY DATING FROM THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY B.C.: THE CITY GATE OF ALALAKH (MODERN ATCHANA) SEEN FROM OUTSIDE THE WALLS; WITH A RAMP (IN THE FOREGROUND) SLOPING DOWN TO THE LEVEL OF THE PLAIN.



2. EVIDENCE OF HALF-TIMBER WORK IN ARCHITECTURE ABOUT 3500 YEARS AGO: A CORNER OF A ROOM IN THE PALACE AT ALALAKH, WITH PLANKS (MODERN) INSERTED IN GROOVES LEFT IN THE BRICKWORK BY THE DECAY OF THE ORIGINAL TIMBERS.

been the servants' bedrooms; here we found further stocks of pottery of all sorts, including cooking-pots, and the querns, grindstones and mortars used for preparing food.

The later annexe, which was built round three sides of a courtyard and continued along the back of the older palace, was laid out on a wholly different plan. The greater part of its area was taken up by two large and long rooms, each divided into two by a central column flanked by piers projecting from the walls; these may have been audience-chambers. Against the outer wall is a newel staircase winding round a brick column and under it a cupboard; the next three rooms are a suite consisting of a working-room, bedroom and lavatory, probably the quarters of the archivist, for at this end of the building is a regular archive room, its floor cemented, with all



3. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF HALF-TIMBER CONSTRUCTION AT ALALAKH ABOUT 1600 B.C.: A WALL IN THE PALACE, SHOWING WHERE THE WOOD WAS PERISHED AND LEFT GROOVES AND HOLES IN THE BRICKWORK.

new dwelling-house and Ilima-ili for the business annexe. A single entrance served the two parts of the palace, a splendid façade (Fig. 4) fronting on an open court, with basalt steps mounting to a columned doorway, the walls, of polished basalt below and of mud-brick and timber above (Figs. 2 and 3), rising to a height of two storeys; from the entrance hall a door on the left led to the residential quarter, and one on the right to the offices of state. In the palace proper the domestic arrangements are quite clear. The royal family must have lived in the upper chambers, approached by a wide flight of wooden stairs built in a brick stairwell; the ground-floor rooms were given over to the personal attendants of the family and the rooms on one side of the central court were reserved for women, those on the other for men. Each set of apartments forms a self-contained unit with bedrooms, bathroom and lavatory; on the west the women's rooms contain masses of table crockery, cups, bowls, jugs and plates, and with these such things as toilet-boxes (Figs. 13 and 14), combs, pins, ornaments of gold or of bronze. One room was filled with ashes, from which we collected hundreds of fragments of ivory inlay and strip gold, remains of richly-decorated furniture not unlike that which Damascus makes to-day with brass



4. RELICS OF A ROYAL RESIDENCE DESTROYED BY FIRE EARLY IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY B.C.: THE FAÇADE OF THE PALACE AT ALALAKH, WITH THE BRICK-PAVED PATH CROSSING THE COURTYARD, THE TWO STONE COLUMN-BASES OF THE ENTRANCE, AND THE HALL WITH ITS WALLS OF POLISHED BASALT.

round it a low bench whereon the tablets would be stacked in docketed baskets. Most of the tablets had been removed when the palace caught fire, but the floor was littered with those which people in their haste had overlooked. More tablets were found in an office at the other end of the building, where were again

important one it did produce was a little copper statuette of a god riding on an eagle (Fig. 20). Is it the Sumerian hero Etana, or have we here the origin of the Ganymede story? The palace, however, gave us objects in plenty, apart from the tablets (Fig. 16), which in themselves are an ample reward for our work. The most striking is a ram's head in polished limestone (Fig. 17), the oldest and the most modern work of Hittite art known to us. It is just over a foot high and is in perfect condition. What purpose it served there is no means of telling; it is pierced vertically, so must have been supported, and the top, above the horns, is left rough and was probably hidden by an applied topknot of hair, perhaps in metal. It was found near the bottom of the newel staircase and was possibly a stair ornament. Half of a fine ivory plaque (Fig. 21; left) is a rare example of Hittite carving in miniature. The ivory figurine in Fig. 15 is of later date, 12th or 13th century B.C. From the palace floor came the steatite roundel (Fig. 19) inscribed in two different scripts. Of the splendidly painted pottery (Figs. 5 and 7) which we can associate with the Khurrian element of the town's population (the Horites of the Old Testament) there is a fine collection, as well as of the pottery of Cypriote Bronze Age type (Figs. 8 and 9), which it now appears was also of Asiatic origin.



# **ATCHANA POTTERY: UNKNOWN PAINTED WARE, ASSOCIATED WITH THE HORITES OF OLD TESTAMENT FAME; ALSO SYRIAN, MYCENÆAN, AND CYPRIOTE BRONZE AGE TYPES.**

AT the end of his article on page 503, describing his latest discoveries in the Atchana mound (near Antioch), the site of an ancient town named Alalakh, Sir Leonard Woolley mentions that there was found a fine collection of the splendidly painted pottery

*(Continued below on left.)*



PAINTED POTTERY ASSOCIATED WITH THE KHURRIAN ELEMENT (THE HORITES OF THE OLD TESTAMENT) IN THE POPULATION OF ANCIENT ALALAKH: EXAMPLES FOUND AT ATCHANA.



1. DATING FROM THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY B.C.: A SPLENDID (AND INTACT) EXAMPLE OF THE BEAUTIFUL PAINTED POTTERY OF ATCHANA (THE ANCIENT ALALAKH).

associated with the Khurrian element in the town's population—the Horites of the Old Testament. There was also discovered pottery similar to Bronze Age ware in Cyprus. Examples of Mycenæan ware (Fig. 12) determined the date of the upper levels at Atchana. In a previous article on Atchana, published in our issue of October 9, 1937, Sir Leonard wrote: "Our main object was to throw light upon the painted pottery [hitherto unknown], of which sherds were found in a trial trench dug last year [1936] across the top of the mound; pottery which presented on the one hand striking analogies with that of Minoan Crete, and on the other a resemblance

*(Continued below on right.)*



11. ANIMAL MOTIVE AGAIN IN CERAMIC DESIGN AT ATCHANA: A PAINTED POTTERY VESSEL IN THE FORM OF A HEDGEHOG (ON RIGHT), WITH ANOTHER OF MORE CONVENTIONAL TYPE.



8. POTTERY VESSELS OF THE CYPRIOTE BRONZE AGE TYPE: TWO SPECIMENS DISCOVERED IN THE ATCHANA MOUND, THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF ALALAKH.



9. ANIMAL DESIGN IN ANCIENT CERAMICS FROM ATCHANA: A JUG OF CYPRIOTE WARE IN THE FORM OF A COW.



6. TWO TALL JUGS OF SYRIAN WARE (ALSO FOUND IN CYPRUS); WITH A SMALL JUG (SECOND FROM RIGHT) OF NORTH SYRIAN ORIGIN AND A BLACK MUG OF CYPRIOTE TYPE.



10. A CINERARY URN WHICH CONTAINED THE ASHES OF A SMALL CHILD: A FINELY PAINTED VESSEL DECORATED WITH LINEAR DESIGNS AND A ROW OF BIRDS.



12. EXAMPLES OF MYCENÆAN POTTERY DISCOVERED IN THE ATCHANA MOUND: CERAMIC TYPES WHICH HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO ASSIGN A DATE TO THE UPPER LEVELS OF THE EXCAVATIONS.

to vases found as far away to the east as Nuzi and Tal 'Billah, beyond the River Tigris. . . . The uppermost actual building we have found is a house in which comes imported Mycenæan pottery of the thirteenth or fourteenth century B.C. . . . At this level, none of the painted 'Atchana' pottery occurs, but in the next level, which must date from the fourteenth to the fifteenth century B.C., it is common. The town of that period came to a violent end, and with that disaster the fine painted wares disappeared." The first excavations near Antioch were described in our issue of December 19, 1936.



THE FINEST KNOWN WORK OF EARLY HITTITE ART;  
WITH DOCUMENTS 3500 YEARS OLD; AND OTHER RELICS  
OF SYRIAN ANTIQUITY: ATCHANA DISCOVERIES.



13. NATURE DESIGN IN ANCIENT CARVING FOUND AT ATCHANA, NEAR ANTIOCH: AN IVORY TOILET-BOX IN THE FORM OF A DUCK—A PIECE INDICATING EGYPTIAN INFLUENCE, BUT OF SYRIAN MANUFACTURE.



17. A RAM'S HEAD IN POLISHED LIMESTONE: THE MOST REMARKABLE OF EARLY HITTITE WORKS OF ART. (JUST OVER A FOOT HIGH.)

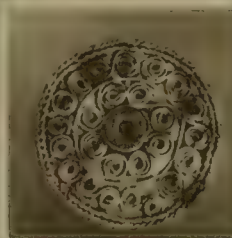
Describing this ram's head in a letter, Sir Leonard Woolley says: "It is the most extraordinary thing yet found in North Syria and much more like a modern than an ancient work of art." Further details are given in his article on page 503, where he mentions that, being pierced vertically, it must have had a support, and it may have been a staircase ornament.



14. DECORATED WITH A WOMAN'S HEAD OF EGYPTIAN TYPE: A TOILET-BOX CARVED IN IVORY DISCOVERED DURING THE EXCAVATIONS AT ATCHANA, IN NORTHERN SYRIA.



15. AN IVORY STATUETTE OF A HITTITE GIRL: AN EXAMPLE OF THE CARVER'S ART FROM ATCHANA.



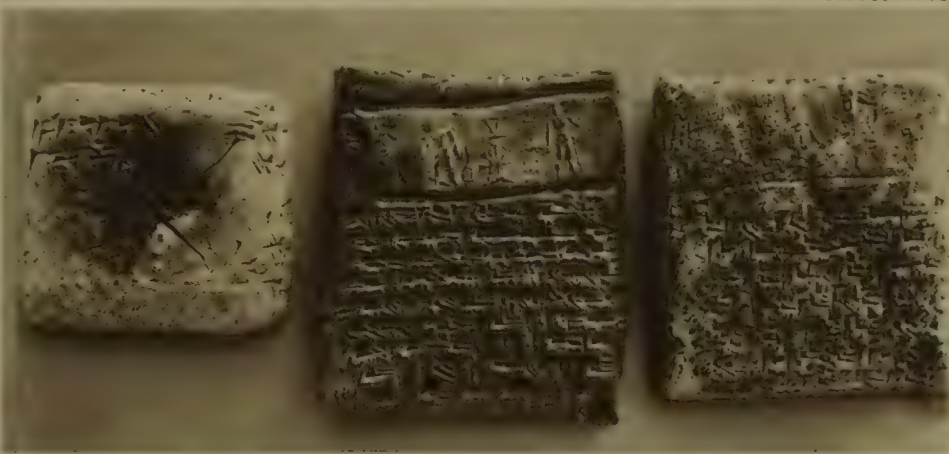
18. FOUND IN A GRAVE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY B.C.: AN ELABORATELY DECORATED GOLD ROUNDEL.



19. INSCRIBED IN TWO DIFFERENT SCRIPTS—HITTITE (IN CENTRE) AND ANOTHER: A ROUNDEL OF STEATITE.



20. THE ORIGIN OF THE GANYMEDE LEGEND? A SMALL BRONZE FIGURE OF A GOD RIDING AN EAGLE (FROM THE CITY GATEWAY).



16. CLAY TABLETS FROM THE PALACE ARCHIVES OF ALALAKH (THE ANCIENT CITY OF WHICH THE ATCHANA MOUND IS THE SITE), WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTIONS AND IMPRESSIONS OF CYLINDER SEALS: EXAMPLES FROM A TOTAL OF NEARLY 300 TABLETS DISCOVERED.



21. ATCHANA IVORIES: (LEFT) A PLAQUE WITH COMPOSITE ANIMALS FIGHTING; (CENTRE) A LYNX AND TWO ROUNDELS, ONE ENRICHED WITH GOLD, FROM FURNITURE; (R.) A KNIFE-HANDLE WITH CURVILINEAR DESIGN.

LIKE the pottery illustrated opposite, the above objects were found during excavations on the Atchana mound, the site of the ancient city of Alalakh, near Antioch, in Northern Syria. Several of them are mentioned in Sir Leonard Woolley's article on page 503, describing his discoveries there. Of outstanding interest is the ram's head of limestone (Fig. 17), which was found near the foot of a staircase in the palace and may have been a stair ornament. It is at once the oldest known Hittite work of art, and the most modern in style. It probably had an applied top-knot, perhaps of metal, representing hair. In the palace ruins were found nearly 300 written documents from the State archives, which revealed the names of two early Kings hitherto unknown to history—Niqmepa and his son, Iluma-ili. Three of the tablets appear in Fig. 16. The inscription on the steatite roundel (Fig. 19) is in two different scripts—Hittite in the small central circle, and another, very pictorial, round the edge, with the words divided by ladder-like bars. The statuette shown in Fig. 20 may represent the Sumerian hero Etana, or possibly Zeus and Ganymede.



## GOOSE-HUNTERS WHO LIVE IN TREES.

A WHITE MAN'S ADVENTURES WITH AUSTRALIAN BLACKS OF CENTRAL ARNHAM LAND ON A HUNTING TRIP IN THE ARAFURA SWAMPS.

By DONALD F. THOMSON.

(See Illustrations on the next three pages. Copyright Strictly Reserved.)

ARNHEM LAND, in the north-east of the Northern Territory, is one of the least-known areas in the entire continent of Australia, and has remained until recent years unmapped and unexplored. Towards the end of 1935 it fell to my lot to carry out a patrol on foot across eastern Arnhem Land, from the Crocodile Islands to Blue Mud Bay, travelling and hunting with the natives. The object of this journey was twofold: primarily it was to demonstrate beyond question that the area was really under control; that it was possible for a white man to live and travel even in the interior without danger from the natives, but it was also to enable me to see the interior of Arnhem Land, to make contact with the natives, and to assess the potentialities of the area in terms of native food resources.

The journey was undertaken in October, the hottest and driest time of the year, just before the breaking of the north-west monsoon—the period of the rains. For the first two days we travelled through dry, arid, inhospitable country, but on the third day we crossed the Glyde River—here a little trickle running through a wide gap between hills—and entered a low-lying area—a vast swamp-bed covered with fresh green grass and studded with clumps of splendid

grass" was high, and the geese were mating and beginning to trample down the long grass to form their great nests.

I took the "St. Nicholas" as far up the Glyde River as I thought safe, but encountered there conditions difficult and dangerous for the vessel. At high water the river had been a wide, slow-running stream, but a few hours later the tide had fallen rapidly and we found ourselves between two walls of sticky, villainous-looking grey mud—and so far down that we could see nothing at all of the surrounding country above the banks—and we were still descending, in a river-bed now reduced to a narrow stream of water that had become a raging torrent. The water was of a dark, muddy colour, thick with logs, trees, and other debris which was being swept towards the sea. The river was now running with dangerous swiftness, and was far too narrow to turn a boat more than forty feet in length and drawing six feet of water. I put out as much anchor-chain as I dared, got out a second anchor, and put out bow and stern lines to the banks. But by this time the current was running so swiftly that the vessel was in danger, and I had to let go the stern lines, lest she should get broadside to the current, and to concentrate on keeping her in the centre of the narrow ravine that now formed the river until the tide turned. Mosquitoes came in millions and I spent one of the longest and most wretched nights of my existence. On the following morning I swung the boat on the full tide and took her downstream to a safe anchorage.

But my efforts were rewarded, and I found that not only was the whole country through which we had walked on the overland journey in the previous year now converted into a great swamp, but that the natives did in reality journey in bark canoes into the swamp in quest of goose eggs. I accompanied these expeditions on two occasions and obtained photographic and cinematograph records of these remarkable peoples. Since there was no dry land on which to camp, and the canoes, only ten feet



GRASS-COVERED TO EXCLUDE MOSQUITOES: A TYPICAL DWELLING OF NORTH AUSTRALIAN NATIVE GOOSE-HUNTERS ON THE FRINGE OF THE ARAFURA SWAMPS, IN ARNHAM LAND.

Goose-hunters of the Djinba and neighbouring tribes live in a special type of "wurlie," bee-hive shaped and covered with sheets of "paper bark" (*Melaleuca*), with an outer covering of swamp grass to keep out mosquitoes. On retiring inside, the occupants plug the low entrance with grass, and light a fire, the smoke of which escapes through a small aperture in the roof. The women remain at these dwellings, and search for vegetable food, while the men are away in the swamps in quest of goose eggs.

into the swamps, the women and children meanwhile remaining in the camps on the high and dry land on the margin of the Arafura Swamp. On account of the mosquitoes, which are present in incredible numbers and which make life almost insupportable for a human being, the natives are driven to construct a special type of house shown in one of the accompanying photographs. These houses of the swamp-dwellers are beehive-shaped, like those of many other parts of Arnhem Land, but, in addition to the usual covering of tea-tree or paper bark (*Melaleuca*), they are completely covered with a dense outer thatch of grass in which only one or two small doorways for entry and exit are left. These are so small that entry to the hut can only be gained by crawling on the ground. At sundown the natives retreat into the "wurlies," plug the entrance-holes with grass, and light smoke-fires within, making a hole in the roof just sufficient in size to allow the smoke to escape. I had an example of the ravages of the mosquitoes one night when my kangaroo dog, Tiger, lay on the open deck of the "St. Nicholas" on the Glyde River. In the morning he was in a terrible condition: he was covered with gorged *Anopheles* mosquitoes so distended with blood that it exuded in drops from the ends of their bodies, and the deck of the vessel had the appearance of having been sprayed with blood through a fine spray. From that time he lived inside the native humpies at night or he could not have survived.

The long journeys with the goose-hunters and the camps in the upper branches of the trees were the most remarkable experiences of the entire period of more than two years that I spent in Arnhem Land. The platforms were frail and somewhat crude affairs, made by wedging three or four poles in forks suitably situated, and laying sticks across these to form a floor. This floor was then covered with sheets of tea-tree bark and the structure was complete. No nails, lashings or fastenings of any kind were used, and one had to be careful to avoid upsetting the platform by walking close to the edge.

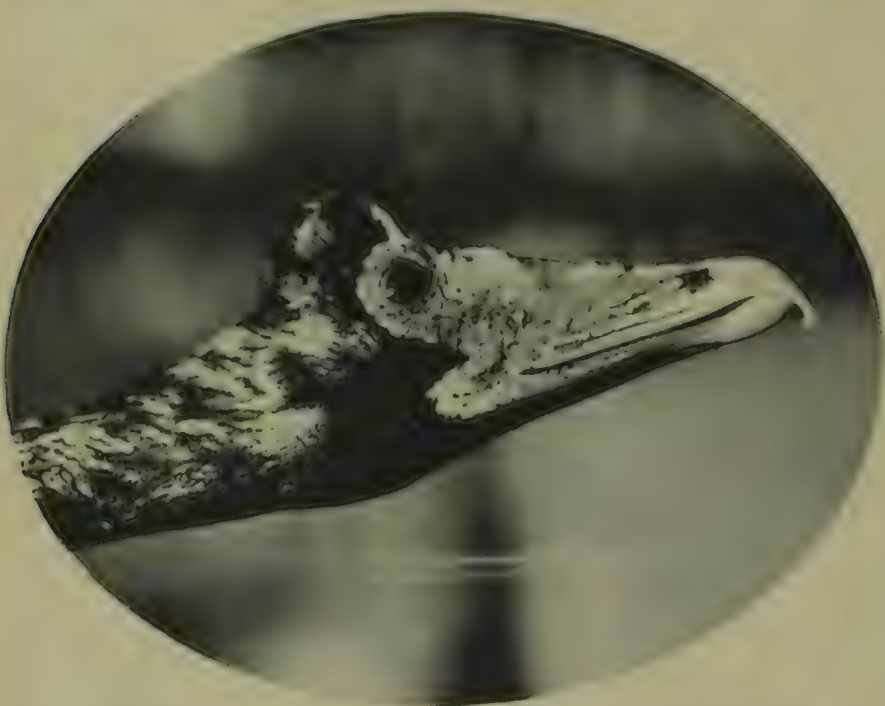
When firewood was required one was obliged to climb out as far along a branch as seemed expedient and to break off the dead sticks within reach. If one's demands were of a more ambitious nature, or when the supply was exhausted, one would be obliged to crawl backwards over the edge of the platform, descend the tree-trunk to the canoe moored below, pole across to a neighbouring tree, climb for the required wood, and repeat the entire performance on the "homeward" journey.

But it was an unforgettable experience to sit in the early morning or at night looking across the park-like ex-

pans of the swamp, to see, from one's sleeping platform, the sun rise or set over the water, to watch the long file of canoes at dusk converging on the pre-arranged camping-place, bringing in their spoils; to see at night, on all sides, the glimmer of camps fired high up in the trees, or reflected below in the dark waters of the swamp, and to listen to the talk of the natives as they recounted and lived over again the day's adventures—recalling critical moments in the stalking of the quarry killed or lost, while they plucked and cooked the geese. These are the unforgettable things, not least because no white man had ever seen them before. These are the things that remain, the things that I see as I write. Already almost forgotten are the long, endless nights of torment when the mosquitoes made life almost a burden. Forgotten, too, are the days when every forward plunge of the canoe through the grass brought down a shower of ants and spiders; the gorged leeches; the trickles of blood

down one's legs; and the pools of blood on the bottoms of the canoes. I can live it over again as I write; even now, after many months of "civilisation," I cannot bring myself to believe that it is merely a memory. These are the real things.

(Continued on page 518.)

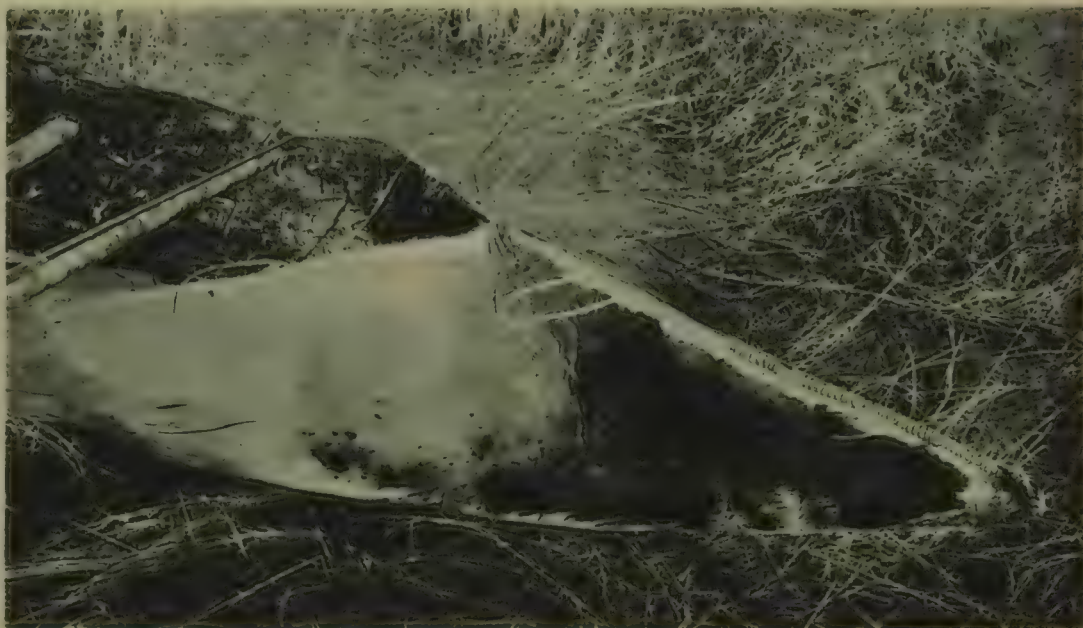


THE BIRD WHOSE EGGS ARE SOUGHT BY NATIVES OF ARNHAM LAND: THE HEAD OF A "MAGPIE OR SEMI-PALMATED GOOSE"—A SPECIES THAT NESTS IN MYRIADS IN VAST SWAMPS LEFT BY WET-SEASON FLOODS ON THE UPPER GLYDE RIVER.

paper bark (*Melaleuca*) trees. For days we threaded our way through glades of swamp tea-tree, our footfalls muffled by the deep, peaty loam. The natives informed me that during the "wet" this area was converted into a great lake or swamp which formed the nesting-place of the magpie or semi-palmated goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*), and that they made long journeys into the swamp in quest of the eggs of the wild geese. These journeys occupied many days and were carried out in bark canoes of a curious type. The natives declared that as there was no dry land they built platforms in trees on which they lived and cooked their food. These reports interested me greatly, and I determined to investigate them before I left the territory, for nothing of this kind had ever been recorded hitherto from Australia. Away to the east, south, and west rugged hills and rocky outcrops rose abruptly, and showed blue in relief against what we could see of the horizon. It promised to be of interest geographically and to shed some light on the tangled river systems as represented on the only maps available.

During the "wet" of 1935-6 I was away from the area, and when I returned the natives told me that the rains had been very light and that the geese had not nested that season. That augured well for the next "wet," and in 1936-7 I arranged my work and patrols so that I should be in this vicinity at the critical time. Towards the end of the rains the natives began to bring reports that gladdened my heart. The flood-waters were rising, the "water

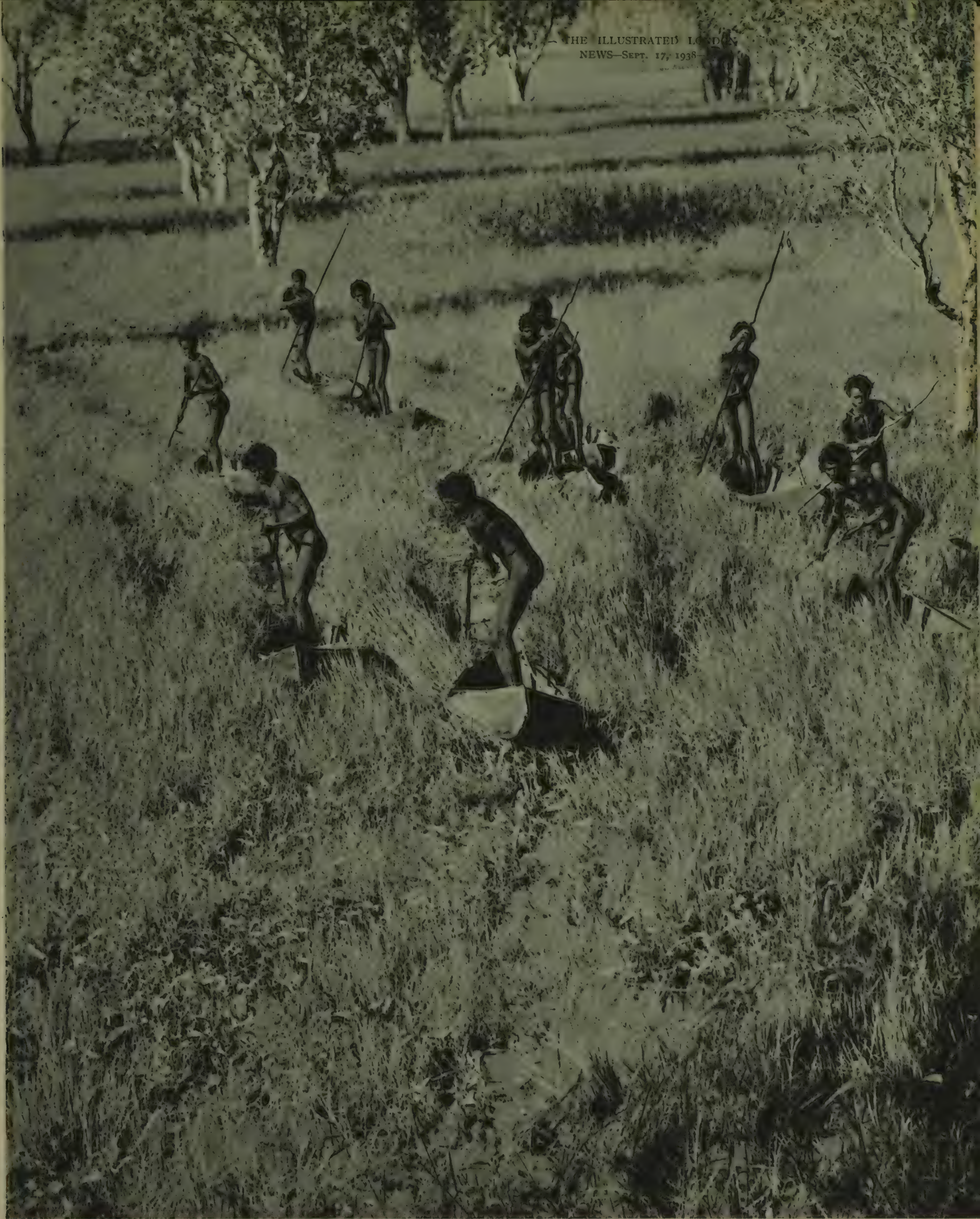
in length, were too small for sleeping, the natives were obliged to camp in the trees, in the upper branches of which they constructed crude platforms on which they slept and cooked their food. Only the men took part in the excursions



SPECIALLY BUILT FOR DRIVING THROUGH THE DENSE VEGETATION OF THE SWAMPS: THE SHARP, POINTED BOW OF A BARK CANOE, SHAPED LIKE A SHOE, USED BY THE GOOSE-HUNTERS OF ARAFURA.

Only the men took part in the excursions





LITERALLY, BUT NOT METAPHORICALLY, A WILD-GOOSE CHASE! AUSTRALIAN BLACKS OF ARNHEM LAND SETTING OUT, IN BARK CANOES PROPELLED LIKE PUNTS, ACROSS THE ARAFURA SWAMPS IN SEARCH OF GEESE AND THEIR EGGS.

In a passage detached from his article on the opposite page, and placed here to link it closely with a relevant illustration, Mr. Donald Thomson writes: "Only frail bark canoes—each made from a single sheet of the bark of the Stringybark tree (*Eucalyptus tetradonta*)—are employed on these long quests by the goose-hunters. Accidents, even of a major nature, not infrequently occurred. On the last journey that I made, twenty-one canoes set out. Of these, one was destroyed on the journey, the stern of another was torn off and had to be re-sewn, and a snag was driven through the bottom of the canoe in which I squatted in a pool of water. Each canoe carries as a rule only one man, who propels it with a pole, after the manner of a punt, with extreme skill and dexterity. Driving the canoe through narrow

openings among the trees which stand in the water, or through dense thickets of grass, is very hard work and calls for expert handling and long practice. The canoe in which I travelled was only of normal size and with two men aboard was so deep in the water as to have very little freeboard. At frequent intervals water slopped over the edge, and I sat all day in a pool of water. My canoe man spoke a language that I could not understand, and, as he knew no English, conversation was confined to two or three words in a language of the coast. 'Bulna! bulna! ngarra yauyun!' he would exclaim with monotonous regularity—'wait, wait! I bail.' Or, when the discomfort of the steadily rising water grew acute I would exclaim in turn 'Yauyuro. Yauyuro!' 'Bail, Bail!'"





THE ILLUSTRATION OF LONDON  
 NEWS—SEPTEMBER 1934

AUSTRALIAN BLACKS OF ARNHEM LAND ADOPT ARBOREAL HABITS, LIKE GORILLAS, DURING GOOSE-HUNTING EXPEDITIONS, IN A VAST SWAMP, WITH NO DRY LAND:  
 (ABOVE) TEMPORARY TREE-DWELLERS ON THEIR PLATFORM; (BELOW) NATIVES BOILING THE "BILLY" AND ROASTING GOOSE-EGGS IN THE AUTHOR'S "FLAT" AMONG THE BRANCHES.





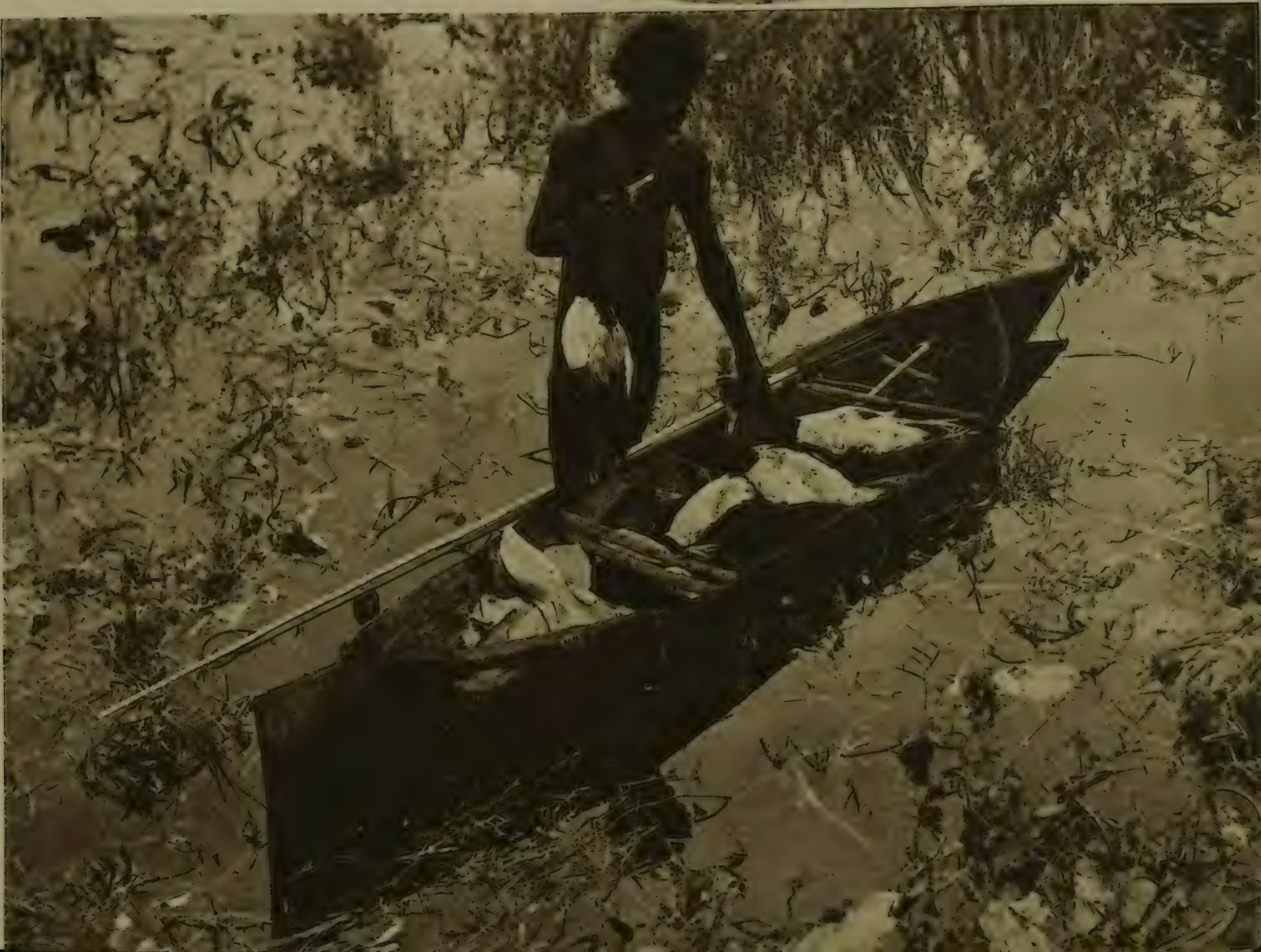
## "Peter Pan" Goose-hunters:

**Tree-top Dwellings above the Swamps — a hitherto unrecorded Custom of Australian Aborigines.**

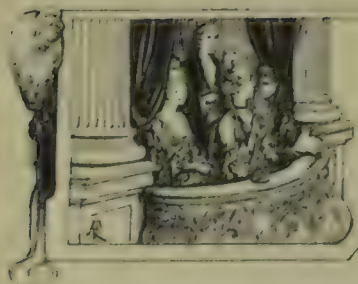
COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY DONALD THOMSON.

THESE very interesting photographs, which reveal a phase in the life of Australian aborigines never before recorded, illustrate the article on page 506 in this number by Mr. Donald F. Thomson, who there describes his experiences in company with a party of natives, during one of their annual goose-hunting expeditions. In some additional notes on his photographs he writes: "The Magpie or Semi-palmate Goose (*Anseranas semipalmata*) repairs each year to the vast swamps formed by a basin in the hills on the Upper Glyde River, to breed in tens of thousands. Natives of this region make long journeys in bark canoes of special type in quest of geese and their eggs. As there is no dry land, these people are obliged to live in trees, where they build crude platforms, covered with sheets of the bark of *Melaleuca* trees, on which to sleep or to cook their food." The lower photograph on the left shows two natives boiling the "billy" and roasting goose-eggs in the author's camp in the tree-tops, where for a time, as he points out, he "lived like a gorilla, with the goose-hunters in the heart of the Arafura swamp. These platforms," he adds, "were not secured in any way, and were without nails or any form of lashing. You quickly learn where to put your weight. Once or twice I stepped too close to the end of the platform and nearly overbalanced the whole frail structure."

GOOSE-HUNTERS AND THEIR QUARRY IN THE ARAFURA SWAMPS OF ARNHEM LAND, IN NORTHERN AUSTRALIA: (RIGHT) A BLACKFELLOW STANDING IN WATER BESIDE HIS BOAT (ITS SHARP BOW SHOWN ON THE LEFT) AND ROBBING A GOOSE NEST CONTAINING, APPARENTLY, SEVEN EGGS; (BELOW) RETURNING WITH HIS BAG—A NUMBER OF WILD GESE, EACH KILLED BY THE MULTIPLE-PRONGED SPEAR LAID ALONG THE BOAT.

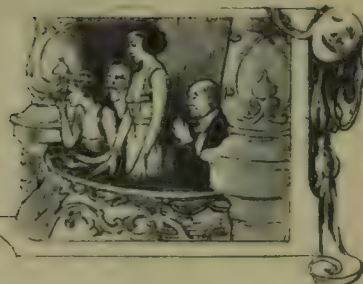






# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.



## AUTUMN PATTERNS.

A CHILL in the wind, a touch of sere and yellow amongst the leaves that are already gathering in russet drifts beneath trees and hedgerows, and a sigh for summer's passing—such signs and portents herald the approach of



"PRISON WITHOUT BARS": CORINNE LUCHAIRE AS SUZANNE, AN INMATE OF A FRENCH GIRLS' REFORMATORY.

"Prison Without Bars" is due at the London Pavilion on September 19. This is the first British film in which Corinne Luchaire, the seventeen-year-old French star, has appeared. The story deals with the improvement of conditions in a French Girls' Reformatory under the régime of a young superintendent who dedicates her youth and energy to the task and loses her lover to Suzanne, one of the girls under her charge.

autumn, and the providers of entertainment do well to borrow a hint from its pages. The firstlings of the autumn crop of films, at least, show a gallant spirit, an exhilarating quality and a diversity of colouring that transpose the kinematic key from the minor to the major. You may find a film for every taste in London at the moment.

At the Leicester Square Theatre "The Rage of Paris" introduces to London the charming French actress Mademoiselle Danielle Darrieux, whom countless filmgoers will remember as the tender and tragic heroine of "Mayerling," under a new guise. In her first Hollywood picture, and speaking a precise and pretty English, she reveals a lightness of touch and a brilliant versatility which place her at once in the front rank of screen comédiennes. The story is but a variant of the "bird in borrowed plumes" theme—a gossamer tale of a little French chorus girl stranded in New York who, sailing under false colours, sets out to catch a rich husband and is frustrated—and caught in her turn—by her victim's protective friend. Mr. Henry Koster, who directed the first Deanna Durbin pictures, knows not only how to give a fillip to familiar subjects, but when to give youth its head. Thus the duel of wits between Mademoiselle Darrieux and Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, Junior, acquires spontaneity, the sudden flash of individual humour, and the occasional spurt of hard, young determination that give a kernel of reality to a fantastic and romantic shell. The French star is *petite*, slender and modest, yet she can be truculent. She is diffident and discreet, yet she can put up a fight. She is impudent, grave, and droll by turns. The two leads are perfectly matched in a quicksilver comedy that is well written, elegant, and very neatly constructed, leaving a margin for the incisive humour of Miss Helen Broderick, the tribulations of Mr. Mischa Auer, and the circumspect ardour of Mr. Louis Hayward.

Mr. Samuel Goldwyn's spectacular dissertation on "The Adventures of Marco Polo" at the Odeon is not for the "highbrow" nor for the stickler for historical accuracy. The famous thirteenth-century traveller, son of a Venetian merchant prince, beguiled long hours of captivity

by compiling his memoirs, but the fairy-tale devised by Messrs. Robert E. Sherwood and N. A. Pogson will scarcely be found between the covers of his book. The intrepid Marco, who has acquired a piquant dash of his countryman, Casanova, is labelled as the "first travelling salesman." Actually, his father and his uncle blazed the trail to China before him and returned, at the invitation of the great Kublai Khan (transformed in the picture into a benign and rather helpless old gentleman), taking the seventeen-year-old Marco with them. Mr. Gary Cooper, rounded up with some difficulty amongst the "lovelies" of Venice, fares forth with a comic bookkeeper for sole company and a little bag in which to collect his smaller spoil, trade agreements being his main object. He pops coal, spaghetti and a pinch of gunpowder into the bag, but the trade agreements fade into the background, the while the handsome adventurer, revealing a miraculous command of the Chinese tongue, dallies with Kublai Khan's lovely daughter, thwarts the paternal potentate's rascally minister, and finally admits a Tartar troop into Peking by blowing up its gates with his newly-found gunpowder. Accepting this *Chinoiserie* couched in the modern American idiom in the spirit in which it is written and Mr. Sherwood's frank invitation to laughter, the picture is good fun as well as a handsome example of good showmanship. Its pomp and pageantry fill the eye, its action gathers pace as it heads for a rousing climax, it has ravenous vultures and prowling tigers as the appanage of villainy, and a lotus-flower Princess to wait for her Prince Charming in an alabaster court. Incredible and splendid, this super-production permits no subtleties of acting. Mr. Gary Cooper, striding through it with his customary ease,



"STRANGE BOARDERS," AT THE GAUMONT, HAYMARKET: RENÉE SAINT-CYR AS LOUISE BLYTHE, THE WIFE OF A SECRET SERVICE AGENT (TOM WALLS).

The well-known French star, Renée Saint-Cyr, is twenty-seven. "Strange Boarders," in which she is featured with Tom Walls, is her first British film.



BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION" IN FILM FORM: WENDY HILLER AS THE COCKNEY FLOWER-GIRL, ELIZA DOOLITTLE.

The Pascal screen version of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" will be presented at the Leicester Square Theatre after the conclusion of the run of "The Rage of Paris." Wendy Hiller, who made her name in the play "Love on the Dole," is making her first appearance in a film as Eliza Doolittle, the Cockney flower-girl. She is twenty-three.



"PYGMALION": ELIZA DOOLITTLE (WENDY HILLER) TRANSFORMED INTO A LADY BY PROFESSOR HIGGINS (LESLIE HOWARD).

preserves his invincible sincerity against heavy odds. Mr. Basil Rathbone carves out a monument of icy cruelty, Mr. H. B. Warner's gentle philosopher brings a playful echo of the "Lost Horizon" into sumptuous Peking, and the Princess of Miss Sigrid

has handled the first film written by two young Scottish journalists, Mr. Allan Mackinnon and Mr. Roger MacDougall, with conspicuous success. The picture is fluent, exciting, and rich in comic invention. It is an ingenious tale of a young reporter closely involved in a murder which he, in a moment of exasperation, had "invented" before it actually took place, so closely, indeed, that he himself becomes front-page news. The centre of useful "copy," menaced but triumphant, he sweeps the mystery, and even the gunmen, into the newspaper office, to surge round the editorial chair and its occupant, a harassed Scot whose temper and sublime incredulity are portrayed by Alastair Sim in an inspired comedy performance. Mr. Barry K. Barnes as the reporter and Miss Valerie Hobson as his cool and eminently capable wife are young, fresh and engaging in their assurance and their courage. Their light-hearted buoyancy is the key-note of a comedy that takes its fences in its stride at an exhilarating pace.

Something of the same exhilarating quality quickens the exploits of Mr. Tom Walls in another good British picture, "Strange Boarders" (Gaumont, Haymarket). Mr. Walls, disturbed on his wedding night by news of stolen Air Ministry plans and ruthlessly put on to the job by the Intelligence Service, finds in the character of the quick-witted Secret Service agent a very welcome opportunity for a complete departure from his usual line of comedy. His sure touch and the perfect timing of his genial humour have never been better employed than in this comedy-thriller, in which the tracking down of a gang of spies is complicated by a deserted bride's sleuthing of her husband. With Miss Renée Saint-Cyr to invest a jealous wife with Gallic wit and elegance, and an excellent company to baffle the pursuers in a Bayswater boarding-house, this Gainsborough picture, tautly directed by Mr. Herbert Mason, contributes its bright note to an unusually strong collection of autumn patterns.



"THIS MAN IS NEWS": SIMON DRAKE (BARRY K. BARNES) AND PAT DRAKE (VALERIE HOBSON).

"This Man is News" was shown recently at the Plaza. Valerie Hobson, who is twenty-one, has achieved her greatest success in the part of Pat Drake. Her first appearance in films was in "Two Hearts in Waltz-Time."





## A plan to *by-pass* the discomforts of Winter

A trip to South Africa enables you to re-arrange the rhythm of the seasons to your own convenience. From the soft tints of late Summer in England you sail comfortably into the glory of the South African Spring; thereafter, the sun remains your daily companion until England is once again assuming the verdant mantle of the tender months.

Apart from the very definite advantage of side-stepping Winter, a visit to South Africa affords an opportunity to explore a land unique alike for the grandeur of its scenery and its pleasant ways of life.

The loveliness of Table Mountain and the Cape Peninsula; the eeriness of the Cango Caves; the tingling thrill of watching wild animals in the National Game Reserve; the ethereal beauty of the Drakensberg Mountains; the modernity of the cities; and at every turn the lighthearted Natives living picturesque tribal lives in their villages. You will enjoy every moment of your stay in South Africa; you will revel in its glorious climate, and find no lack of fascinating interests whatever your tastes.



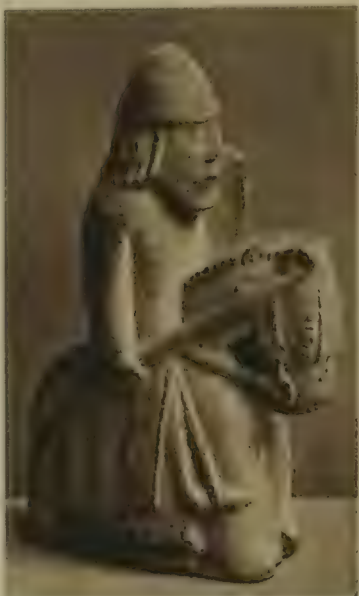
Illustrated publications and details of "Winter" fares are obtainable from the South African Travel Bureau, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2





ALL players of chess who have progressed beyond the nursery stages of the game will presumably keep this splendidly illustrated book by their beds from to-day until their final checkmate. I think the subject will, however, have a much wider appeal, for some chessmen are superlatively good works of art, notably the comparatively few remaining mediæval pieces—these are of the greatest interest to the student of early ivory carvings, irrespective of their purpose—while others, even when rather trivial and nondescript in style, are such revelations of the thoughts and customs of the people who made them that he is a poor, unimaginative creature indeed who cannot extract profit and amusement from the author's careful analysis.

Mr. Donald M. Liddell, whom I had the pleasure of meeting this summer, is an American; by profession a metallurgical chemist (I hope that is the correct term), at heart a student of chess and chessmen. He also has a deeper knowledge of Roman and Saxon civilisation in Britain than nine hundred and ninety-nine Englishmen out of a thousand, and just because of these wide interests, his book is neither narrow in outlook nor



2. ONE OF SEVENTY-EIGHT PIECES FOUND IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS, OUTER HEBRIDES, IN 1831: A MOUNTED KNIGHT CARVED IN WALRUS IVORY.

Sixty-seven of these pieces are in the British Museum and eleven are in the National Museum, Edinburgh. The current opinion is that they are either English or Icelandic carving of the eleventh or twelfth century. (Reproduced by Courtesy of the British Museum.)



3. PROBABLY OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY: A KNIGHT IN THE MUSÉE DE CLUNY, PARIS.

(Reproductions from "Chessmen," by Courtesy of the Author and Publishers, Messrs. Harrap.)

dreadfully technical in manner. There are ninety-six pages of illustrations, mostly from his own collection and that of Mr. G. A. Pfeiffer and Monsieur J. Maunoury. Some of the latter's pieces have already appeared in *The Illustrated London News*. Writing

\* "Chessmen." By Donald M. Liddell, with the Collaboration of G. A. Pfeiffer and J. Maunoury. Fully Illustrated. (Harrap; 25s.)

## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

"CHESSMEN."\*

Reviewed by FRANK DAVIS.

without the notes I made some weeks ago, I believe that Mr. Pfeiffer, in America, owns the largest collection of complete and different sets; M. Maunoury, in Paris, the second; and Mr. Liddell (93 sets?) the third. All three have collaborated in this book, and at one point they make a most interesting suggestion—that the origin of the game

Lewis chessmen (when I saw Mr. Liddell he had just come fresh from examining them at the British Museum, and said he was convinced of their genuineness); but they point out in a note that at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in 1927, Lord Crawford expressed the view that they were made in the seventeenth century, and that Mr. H. J. R. Murray, author of the standard "History of Chess" said in a letter that "this is a growing opinion."

The Appendices are a most valuable section of the book. The casual reader can avoid them with ease, but the collector of chessmen, and, what is more, the student of ivories in general, will find them accurate and full of information. They provide, first, a list of every mediæval piece known to the authors in public museums from Istanbul to Baltimore, and a list of Renaissance and Modern chess material arranged in the same manner. Finally, a long bibliography (which the authors modestly label "short"), giving references to books and articles not only on chessmen, but on ivory carvings.

Mr. Harbeson neatly finishes his chapter with a quotation from Miss Dorothy Sayers' "Gaudy Night." It gives the spirit of this book uncommonly well, and as it will find an echo in the hearts of all collectors, whatever their special interest, I reproduce it here. "It is said that love and a cough cannot be hid. Nor is it easy to hide two-and-thirty outside ivory chessmen; unless one is so inhuman as to leave them swaddled in their mummy-clothes of

wadding and entombed within the six sides of a wooden sarcophagus. What is the use of acquiring one's heart's desire if one cannot handle and gloat over it, show it to one's friends, and gather an anthology of envy and admiration?"



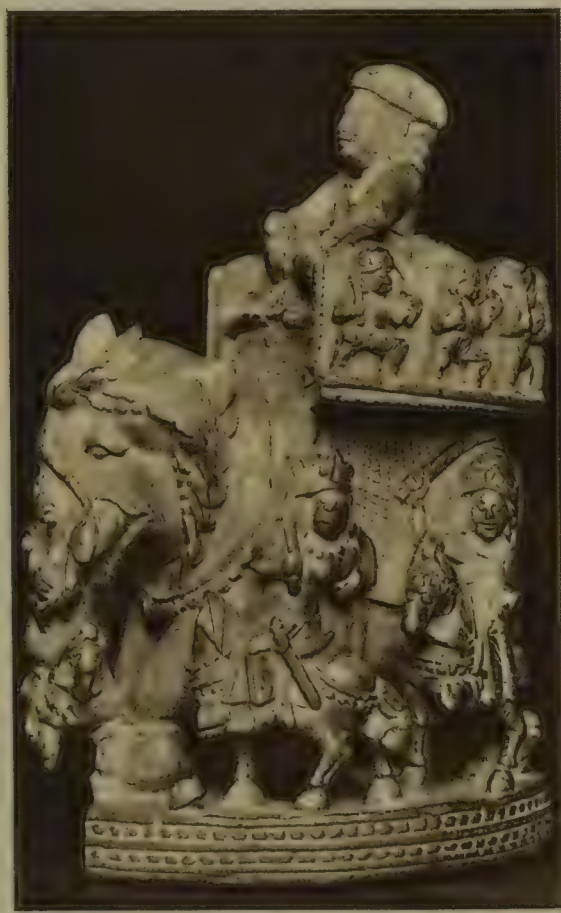
1. PRESENTED TO SAMUEL PEPYS BY JAMES II. AND NOW IN THE LONDON MUSEUM: A LATE JACOBAN GAME-BOARD AND MEN.

(Reproduced by Courtesy of the London Museum.)

may go back very much farther than is generally supposed. The earliest written reference is found in a Persian text of 590-628 A.D. The authors point out that "the earliest known chessmen reflect the main divisions of contemporary armies—in Bengal, a King or General, Elephants, Horsemen, Ships and Foot-Soldiers, while in the remainder of India the Ships were replaced by Chariots." Now, in due course, Chariots became obsolete and were replaced by Camels, and the suggestion is "that had chess been invented long after chariots had gone out of use, the chess pieces would probably have represented the combat arms of contemporary warfare, rather than obsolete branches of the service. Or else, had they been adopted as a matter of ancient tradition only, they would have remained on the chessboard as a matter of habit." The question then arises as to when chariots were last used in Indian warfare, and a letter from Sir Aurel Stein to Mr. Kermit Roosevelt suggests the passage of the Thebun by Alexander the Great, in 326 B.C., when the chariots of Porus proved a complete failure. How long after that did they survive as part of the normal equipment of an Eastern army? There is no proof, but the speculation is one of extraordinary interest.

There are two admirable photographs of the famous so-called "Charlemagne King" in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, four of the chessmen found in 1831 on the Isle of Lewis, now in the British Museum, and many of the pieces which, like the "Charlemagne King," were once in the Abbey of St. Denis. It is difficult to obtain a good photograph of crystal, but a set traditionally thought to have belonged to St. Louis, now in the Musée de Cluny, comes out quite well; still more remarkable are some highly stylised crystal pieces decorated with bands of gold, and emeralds and rubies, in the Treasury Museum at Istanbul. (The representation of the human figure was forbidden to orthodox Moslems.)

A thoughtful chapter on "Chess in Art and Archaeology" is contributed by Mr. John F. Harbeson, of Philadelphia, who has some valuable things to say about the dating of famous pieces. For example, in discussing the Lewis chessmen, he points out that "the Bishops all wear mitres, a fact which alone fixes the date as after 1000 A.D., for no ritual mentions mitres before that year, although the most elaborate ritual is specified for the consecration of bishops," while the helmet of the armed men "has the nasal or vertical band projecting down over the face to protect the nose, a form rare in the eleventh century, becoming common in the twelfth century, and persisting until the time of St. Louis." The authors have no doubt about the authenticity of these



4. WITH FIGURES ENCIRCLING THE BASE TO GIVE ADDED STABILITY—A COMMON TRICK OF MEDIAEVAL EUROPEAN IVORY CARVERS: THE "CHARLEMAGNE KING"; PROBABLY THE GREATEST SINGLE PIECE OF THE WORLD.

Opinions vary as to the date of this piece—ranging from the eighth to the sixteenth century—and as to its character, whether it is part of a set presented to Charlemagne, or is not even a chessman at all. (Reproduced by Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.)

Just one point brings my obstinate scepticism to the surface—the story of the discovery of a picture by Karel van Mander of Shakespeare and Ben Jonson playing chess. That is much too intriguing. Where is this remarkable painting?



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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

THE world of wheels will be gratified with the new models of that well-known firm, Humber, Ltd., of Coventry, which were announced by Messrs. W. E. and R. C. Rootes on Sept. 8. These brothers have every right to be congratulated on their latest novelty, the 27-h.p. Humber "Super Snipe," as it is a car which can give a startling top-gear performance as well as being both speedy and comfortable under all conditions. Usually top-gear performances are restricted to certain road-speeds and more or less level roads. Not so on the Humber "Super Snipe," as it can crawl at 3 m.p.h. on top, accelerate from 10 m.p.h. to 30 m.p.h. in 6½ secs., and continue its acceleration to 85 m.p.h. on the level road without apparent effort. Moreover, still on top gear, this car can climb ascents of one-in-five, so that its four-speed synchromesh gear-box is more or less a mere ornament for the driver, as he so seldom needs to use it once the car has been started.

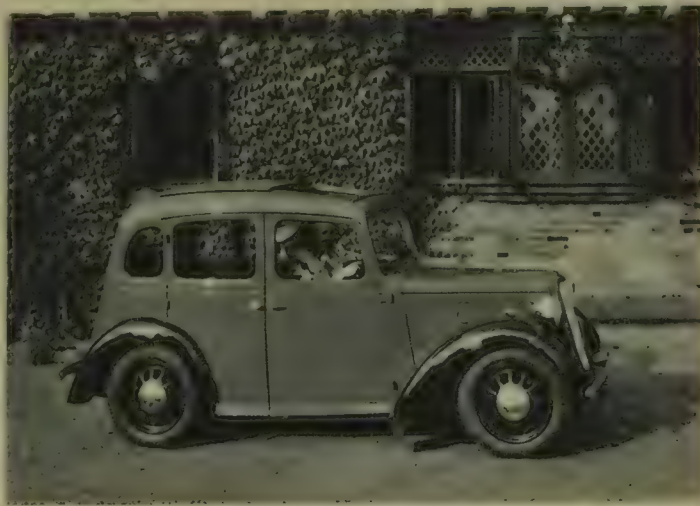
The Humber "Super Snipe" saloon only costs £385, yet has all the virtues of cars twice its price, as the coachwork is well furnished, comfortable, and has ample space for its passengers, their luggage,

and golf clubs. Its six-cylinder engine is rated at 26.9 h.p., yet develops over 100 b.h.p., and clearly demonstrates that a side-valve motor is as efficient as the overhead type of engine. Moreover, it is simple to valet when necessary, and powerful Lockheed "bisector" slotted shoes for the brakes allow the driver to stamp on the foot-brake, well knowing this car will keep all-square on its road course—a very valuable safety factor in these days of increased road speed.

The Humber 1939 programme includes also the Humber 20.9-h.p. "Snipe" and the "Sixteen," rated at 16.9 h.p., as well as the new "Super Snipe" and the Humber "Imperial" and "Pullman" limousine. The last-named is listed at £750, while the "Sixteen" saloon sells at £345, the 21-h.p. "Snipe" saloon at £355, with sports saloons as additional models of both. All these cars have various improvements, so the equipment is fuller than ever.

In announcing the new Hillman programme, the brothers Rootes, who control the Hillman Motor Car Co., Ltd., stated that, due to expending large sums for new plant, Hillman cars could be built at less cost, so the public will be offered them at reduced prices for the 1939 season. At the same time, their quality has been improved. The 10-h.p. Hillman "Minx" saloon now is sold at £163, which is £6 less than the 1938 car. The new model has an improved all-silent gear-box with four speeds synchromesh, and this is provided with a dipstick so conveniently placed that the driver can test the oil-level in the gear-box while sitting in the driving-seat. The back axle has also been redesigned for giving a most silent operation

during running. Better front seats are provided, with deeply-cushioned squabs for the shoulders of the users; the gear-lever is fitted more forward, so is clear of driver's and passenger's knees, and



ONE OF THE LIVELIEST AND MOST EFFICIENT OF SMALL CARS:  
THE AUSTIN "BIG SEVEN" SALOON.

The latest "Big Seven" incorporates a number of improvements, which include a new method of rear-spring anchorage, giving extra stability. The engine, with its counterbalanced crank-shaft, inclined valves and down-draught carburation, is one of the liveliest and most efficient engines fitted in small cars.



AN ENTIRELY REDESIGNED MODEL: THE ROVER 1939 "FOURTEEN" SALOON  
This model has been entirely redesigned. The R.A.C. rating of the new engine is 14.9 h.p. and the cubic capacity 1901 cc., as compared with 13.9 h.p. and 1577 cc. The gear-box on all Rover models now embodies synchromesh third and top gears, in addition to the free-wheel which has been a Rover feature for six years.

the speedometer now has a 5-inch dial—floodlit at night. The Hillman "Minx" retains all its old excellent virtues, and now has added new ones to its collection of nice points, while still remaining Britain's roomiest "Ten."

For a real family car motorists should inspect the four-cylinder Hillman "Fourteen," rated at 13.9 h.p. This carries five persons without crowding, and, like the "Minx," has an improved silent gear-box and rear axle. A dipstick for testing the oil-level in the gear-box is also provided. On this Hillman "Fourteen" saloon, listed at the reduced price of £239, the luggage accommodation is thoroughly adequate, the large locker affording more space than is usual, as it can carry the golf clubs, suit-cases, etc., inside, and a steamer trunk on the armless grid formed by the lid, the spare wheel being in a separate locker.

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<b>PERFORMANCE</b> <small>In spite of roominess of the saloon, in spite of petrol economy, the performance is quite outstanding and we welcome a comparison with any other "12".</small>	✓
<b>ROOMINESS</b> <small>A really comfortable family car; attractive in appearance and tastefully upholstered. Plenty of luggage space.</small>	✓

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## BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 486.)

There is a more direct link, however, between Mr. Dunn's book and the author of "The World of Action." Opening his chapter on Secret Service, Mr. Dunn writes: "When the world went to war on a hot summer's day, I was in the north of Ireland watching the Carsonites and Redmondites burying the

In fiction thrillers, the hero always carried his belt of gold with ease and nonchalance. That is an infernal lie! I suffered horribly from auriferous itch, and every time I exhaled it made a noise like £200, because I had that sort of stomach."

Mr. Dunn likewise foresees growing rivalry between the Press and the radio. "Already," he remarks, "it is amusing to see the icy politeness extended by newspapermen to the young B.B.C. reporters when they meet upon stories. The B.B.C. men cover many news-stories, and crisp summaries are relayed during the news bulletins. The newspaperman naturally detests this. His red-hot news for next morning grows lukewarm the same evening before his very ears." Among Mr. Dunn's reminiscences of famous Pressmen is a glimpse of Edgar Wallace, who, he says, "at the height of his career never forgot he was a reporter." Ludgate Circus was therefore an appropriate place for his memorial plaque. Mr. Dunn recalls that he once said to him: "How do you get your plots, Edgar?" and the reply was: "There are plots everywhere." Mr. Dunn goes on to say: "We were walking down Whitefriars Street, passing Hanging Sword Alley, once the heart of old Alsatia. Pointing to

station in the country is warned; but there he is quite safe, and he will come down and have a steak in that little restaurant over there with a cop walking past the door. *Damn it—I'll write it.* I don't know whether he ever did [Mr. Dunn adds], but he certainly could do!"

Just a word, in conclusion, about an easy-going "holiday notebook" (as the author calls it) of rapid impressions during a six weeks' visit to Canada and New York—entitled "AN EDITOR GOES WEST." By Leonard Crocombe (Harrap; 8s. 6d.). The author has for twenty years edited *Tit-Bits*, and was the first editor of the *Radio Times*, started in 1923. He writes here, for the most part, in a light-hearted vein, but he has his serious moments. Somewhere between jest and earnest, perhaps, was his remark to a Canadian Imperialist, recorded as follows: "In an attempt to shock him I said that I agreed with Osbert Sitwell that it would be better for the people of Britain if they were all—or as many as wished—transferred across the Atlantic to Canada, together with Government, industry, everything.

(Continued overleaf.)



THE MASTERPIECE OF THE WEEK (SEPTEMBER 15-22) AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: A MODEL OF THE FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE; TRADITIONALLY SAID TO HAVE BELONGED TO MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Tradition has it that this exquisite model belonged to Marie Antoinette. It is worth remarking that the Orders are shown in their complete form and are (from l. to r.) the Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. The model is ascribed to Robert Arnould Drais, one of a well-known family of eighteenth-century Parisian jewellers. (Crown Copyright Reserved.)

hatchet. The threatened civil war collapsed with the ultimatum, and I was sent to Denmark to discover what news I could learn of Germany. . . . Then I was ordered to Holland at a moment's notice, by the *Daily Mail*, upon the fall of Antwerp. Thus began one of the most thrilling chapters in my life, one in which my arch-enemy might have been the original of Valentine Williams' famous 'Clubfoot,' and one which finally landed me in a Dutch gaol. I went with a heart full of hope and a belt full of gold.

a tiny window covered by a shabby curtain, he [Edgar Wallace] said: 'Here's a plot! There's a murderer behind that curtain. He's hiding there just like the old cut-throats did. Here he is in the heart of Fleet Street where everybody is looking for him and nobody knows where he is. The Flying Squad is out. The *Police Gazette* has got his picture. Every



PURCHASED BY THE KING FOR USE AS A "PICNIC COTTAGE" BY PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND PRINCESS MARGARET: THE OLD SCHOOLHOUSE OF GAIRNSHIEL, NEAR BALLATER.

It was announced the other day that the King had bought the old schoolhouse of Gairnshiel, near Ballater, and that it was to be renovated for use as a "picnic cottage" by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret. The little outhouse seen on the left in our photograph is so to be fitted up that the Princesses can stable their ponies there. A dip in front of the house will be turned into a sunken garden which they can tend themselves. (Fox.)

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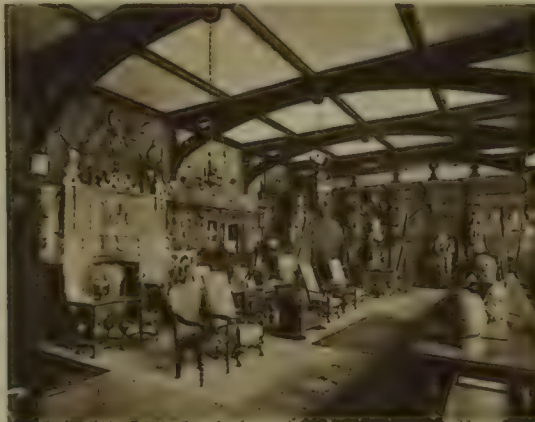
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# 1939 ROVER

The Rover 1939 Programme embodies a host of interesting new refinements and improvements. Its most important feature is the introduction of a new Fourteen, which sums up the experience gained in building high quality six cylinder cars. The Ten Saloon design is now in line with the larger models, and incorporates the familiar built-in luggage compartment. Synchro-mesh gears are now combined with the successful Rover Free Wheel on all models and the six cylinder models have Anti-Roll Stabilisers fitted to both front and rear axles for increased stability at high speeds. May we send you a copy of the new Rover catalogue?



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*(Continued.)*

England could be abandoned to its pastoral beauties, its interesting ruins of cities that flourished before the era of the aeroplane had made them almost uninhabitable; become a quiet, restful, recreational country, inhabited by farmers, hotel-keepers, and guides, that no militarist power would consider worth invading. A pretty dream . . . That is certainly an idea, as an alternative to Blake's Jerusalem "in England's green and pleasant land"! C. E. B.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

### "CAN WE TELL?", AT THE NEW.

WHAT makes for success in life? Personality? Character? Energy? Or merely luck? Mr. Robert Gore-Browne, the author, does not worry about such a minor thing as happiness. Which is, dramatically, just as well. For happiness, though a pleasant thing to have in the home, is not particularly exciting to watch in the theatre. Here in three acts and eight scenes, we are shown the career of a self-made man. The period covers sixty years—starting, embarrassingly enough, with the *accouchement* of the hero's mother. The local doctor is drunk. Happily, a ducal obstetrician's carriage breaks down outside the farmhouse. Luck, you will agree, that the hero came into the world alive. Twenty years later we see Tom Hollick (Mr. Jack Hawkins), rooster-pecked

by his father, serving quarter-pounds of tea in a village store. Miss Edna Best and Miss Norah Howard enter on a bicycle made for two. Though daughter and mother, they do a "sister" turn on the halls. Mr. Maurice Colbourne, the producer, shows a touch of genius in allowing them to sing "Sweetheart May" in exactly the way that an inferior variety duo might have sung it in the 'nineties. Mr. Hawkins falls in love with Miss Best. She urges him to abandon the job of selling snuff and soap over the counter, and embark on his own as a bicycle repairer. Next a broken-down motor-car gives his wife another idea. Why not open a garage? The purchase of a semi-derelict corner residence coincides with the opening of a forerunner of an arterial road. Luck again. The hero now builds a factory for the construction of motor-cars. It must be confessed that as the head of a big business firm he shows no powers of organisation while he is on the stage. His wife tells him precisely what fools men are, and how he should deal with his labour problem. Luck again steps in. The 1914 war breaks out on the verge of a strike, so that problems of balancing costs against profits are no longer material. Like all successful men (on the stage), the hero falls in love with a society woman. Happily, Miss Edna Best's very effective little sob when she thinks she is deserted, and her husband's return through the French windows at the precise moment that she has her handkerchief to her eyes, soon put a stop to all desires for illicit amour. "Many Waters" have flowed under London Bridge since this type of

play was first staged. The latest one is not to be compared for quality with Mr. Monckton Hoffe's minor masterpiece. Yet it is excellent entertainment, and the acting is first-class. Miss Edna Best brings charm to the rôle of a second-rate variety artist, and Miss Norah Howard is richly humorous as her bibulous mother, who insists on singing "At My Time of Life" at a very "sticky" garden-party. A not very pretentious comedy, for there is little under its surface effect. Still, it should amuse many. A peep into the past should not only entertain the young, but bring back nostalgic memories to their elders.

### "ROOM FOR TWO," AT THE COMEDY.

This farce will only entertain the easily amused. Happily there seem to be many easily amused people seeking entertainment. If one can swallow the fact that Mr. Henry Kendall can pass himself off as a lady's maid (one looking something like Mrs. Gamp), all is well. Then follows, inevitably, the scene in which he passes the night in his loved one's bedroom; sleeping, of course, on a settee at the foot of her bed, and dosed with a sleeping draught so that he may the better resist Miss Elsie Randolph's wiles. This rather schoolboy humour probably caused Mr. Hugh Wakefield to assume a middle-aged air—a rôle that suits him better these days than his usual "chuckle-head" impersonations. Mr. Geoffrey Sumner, in a very minor part, scored heavily as a man about a town that has long since disappeared.

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## GOOSE-HUNTERS WHO LIVE IN TREES.

*(Continued from page 506.)*

Towards the end of the goose-egg season the water was beginning to dry up in the swamps and the vegetation breaking down and growing very dense. This impeded our progress and made travel increasingly difficult, but eventually we reached the boat, worn out with hard travel, lack of sleep, and the ordeal by leech and mosquito. Our skins were cut with the sharp "cutting grass," and rough, dry, and "scaly" through constant immersion in water. To add to the difficulties, my equipment was beginning to show the strain. The cameras were constantly developing faults. Sometimes shutters jammed, and I had to sit down and effect temporary repairs. For days the cinematograph camera that I had in the swamps had been jamming at critical moments. I was constantly removing lengths of stripped film, the perforations torn by the driving sprockets, and trying to free the motor, the efficiency of which was not improved by days in the humid swamps. Each night I had to empty and reload magazines under the blankets in the tree-tops, storing the exposed film in dry tea to keep the moisture out, a towel wound around my forehead to keep the sweat from dropping on to the film.

I was relieved to find the boat safe, but the boys that I had left in charge reported that a big aeroplane with "mintji like damper"—marks like a damper—had flown up the course of the river and had swooped low over the boat. The "mintji" were the colour discs of a Service aircraft which was to meet me in the Crocodile Islands for a reconnaissance of the region over which I had been walking for nearly two years. The plane had arrived at the rendezvous in the Crocodile Islands before me, and we were still nearly a day's journey up the river. But it was low water and we could do nothing until the tide turned. We snatched a hurried supper of goose eggs and lay down for a short rest. During the night, as soon as the tide turned and the moon rose sufficiently high to show the river as a shining pathway between two dense black walls of mangroves, we swung the vessel and ran downstream, dead slow, fighting the longing for sleep and keeping a sharp look-out for the great logs that were floating everywhere. The following morning we crossed the bar and ran for the Crocodile Islands.

But we had learned the secret of the Arafura tree-dwellers.



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## NOTES FROM A TRAVELLER'S LOG-BOOK.

BY EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

## SOME GERMAN SPAS.

IT is always a fortunate thing for a country if it happens to be rich in districts where there are thermal springs, and Germany, which certainly is rich in such amenities, has not been behind-hand in developing these as spas, with the result that it is the leading country in Europe in this respect. Among the best-known of the German spas is Baden-Baden, a resort which is very popular amongst British visitors to Germany to-day, and was as popular in Victorian days. For many years it was the favourite summer residence of Queen Victoria, who, after the death of her step-sister, Feodora zu Hohenlohe-Langenburg, purchased the Hohenlohe villa, an illustration of which was published in the issue of *The Illustrated London News* of April 10, 1880, with its description, as "a two-storied house in an elegant Swiss style, standing on an eminence overlooking the valley of the Rhine, with the famous battlefields of Worth and Weissemburg in the far distance. The town stretches away... at its foot."

The Baden-Baden of these days is still a very up-to-date place, with golf as well as tennis, fine motor roads, and an annual automobile contest, race meetings, a Casino where roulette, baccarat, and boule are played, a municipal theatre, with performances of opera and drama, recitals and symphony concerts, and an electric tram service, connecting with a cable railway which runs to the summit of the Merkur, from which there is a wonderful view over the mountains of the Black Forest and into the Rhine Valley. The excellence of the waters of its radio-active alkaline sodium chloride springs (the big "Friedrichs Spring" yields 1,000,000 quarts of water every twenty-four hours) is known the world over, and the establishments in which the various cures are administered (Baden-Baden specialises in gout and rheumatism) are on a palatial scale. Amongst the many hotels of this beautiful resort in the valley of the Oos are some of Germany's finest. As a centre for excursions, Baden-Baden is situated most conveniently within easy reach of such beauty spots in the Black Forest as Lake Titisee, the Feldberg, St. Blasien,

Triberg, Herrenalb, Freudenstadt, and the old university town of Freiburg.

One of the chief claims to fame of Bad Nauheim is its great success in dealing with diseases of the heart,

and a result of one of its outstanding cures was the donation by a wealthy American woman, Mrs. Louise E. Kerckhoff, of Los Angeles, of the sum of a million dollars for the establishment of an institute—the William G. Kerckhoff Endowment Institute—for scientific research and education, as a mark of gratitude for the cure of her husband. The waters for the cure come from three warm sodium chloride springs, and there are no fewer than seven springs providing drinking water, all of which are radio-active. Bad-Nauheim has a very healthful situation at the foot of the eastern Taunus Hills, and the fine bathing establishments, pump-rooms, and other buildings are in the midst of a delightful Kur Park 800 acres in extent. It has two theatres, an excellent restaurant, reading-, card-, billiards- and reception-rooms, and during the season there are performances of opera and symphony concerts; whilst in the grounds summer fêtes and fire-work displays are given. In the Park there are eleven well-kept tennis courts and a golf-course, and motor trips are organised to view-points in the Taunus, to the Vogelsburg, and to places of interest on the Rhine, the Main (Frankfurt is within easy reach), and the Lahn.



NESTLING AMONG DELIGHTFUL WOODED SLOPES IN THE BLACK FOREST: THE BEAUTIFUL SPA OF BADEN-BADEN. (Photograph by Kühn and Hits, Baden-Baden.)



WITH A THÉ DANSANT IN PROGRESS ON THE ROOF-GARDEN: THE FINE KURHAUS AT THE SPA OF BAD-NAUHEIM. (Photograph by E. Limpert, Frankfurt.)

Wiesbaden, Germany's biggest spa, has a lovely situation on the southern slopes of the Taunus Hills, and it is a splendid holiday centre, its position being an extremely convenient one for visiting the show-places of the Rhine and those famous wine-growing centres, Bingen, Rudesheim, Nierstein, and Oppenheim. The waters of its sodium chloride thermal springs are highly beneficial for all forms of rheumatism, and apart from the model bathing establishment with inhalatorium known as the Municipal Kaiser Friedrich Bad, there is an institute for scientific investigation into the cause of rheumatism. As an international centre of renown, Wiesbaden has a gay social and sporting life. There are Festival Weeks in the autumn for music, sports, and dancing, when Wiesbaden is in a particularly joyous mood. Amongst others of Germany's many spas are Homburg, where King Edward VII. often stayed, Bad Kissingen, in Northern Bavaria; Badenweiler, in the Southern Black Forest; Bad Neuenahr, in the Rhineland; Bad Reichenall, in the Bavarian Alps; and Bad Ems, very pleasantly situated on the River Lahn.



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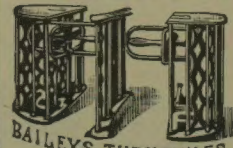
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THE most notable stamp issue for this month is the Dutch series marking the fortieth anniversary of the Coronation of Queen Wilhelmina. Her Majesty's portrait in profile to left is set against a dark background, in a manner similar to our own King George VI. stamps, but the Dutch portraits are larger. There are three values: 1½, 5 and 12½ cents for Holland; three: 1½, 6 and 15 cents, for Curaçao; three more: 2, 7½ and 15 cents, for Suriname; and four for the Dutch Indies: 2, 10, 15 and 20 cents. All will be on sale until the end of the present year.



HOLLAND: QUEEN  
WILHELMINA.

The portraits of the King and Queen on the 1d. and 2d. Australian stamps have been re-engraved. At first glance you would scarcely notice the differences, but on comparison these are considerable. The stamps are smaller, but the inscriptions are no longer outlined in colour, so they stand out more boldly. The change brings the stamps into line with the 1½d. stamp.

The new reign-stamps for Dominica make an attractive set of local views within a frame having the royal medallion at the left, the profile turned to right. The scenes are Fresh Water Lake, Layou River, Picking Limes, and Boiling Lake. There are ten denominations from ½d. to 5s., among which the scenes mentioned are distributed. The stamps are all bi-coloured.



DOMINICA:  
PICKING LIMES.

M. R. Gregoire is the artist of the latest 65 centimes + 60 centimes stamp in a crimson colour, issued by France in aid of the French people repatriated from Spain, volunteers and civilians. The picture shows La Belle France embracing a daughter, while in the background is the all-but-forlorn group of men, women and children struggling with their impedimenta into their home country.



FRANCE: FRENCH  
REFUGEES FROM  
SPAIN.

The present 32-denominational issue of the United States, known as the "Presidents" series, is, in my opinion, the best conceived set issued from Washington for many years. The stamps are of the normal practical size, the portraits of the succession of Presidents are bold and clear, with no ornamental distractions.

The series makes a finer contribution of historical purpose to U.S. stamps, than the endless centenary and sesquicentennial stamps of large size marking mere tit-bits of national, sometimes of local, history. Eighteen values have appeared to date, and fourteen have yet to come; the set will be completed before the end of the year.

The city of Bogotá was familiar to an earlier generation of collectors, for long ago it had its own "urban" postage stamps. The Colombian Republic has now issued stamps commemorative of the fourth centenary of the founding of its capital. A curious looking set, well produced in photogravure by Waterlow and Sons. They disclose a little of the history of the capital. The 10 centavos presents an extraordinary picture of the Spanish founder, Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada, 1538.



COLOMBIA: G. J. DE  
QUESADA.



MEXICO: TOWN  
PLANNING.

Other values depict an old street, the Calle del Arco, 1 centavo; the Chapel del Rosario, 2c.; the City Arms, 5c.; an Indian Chief, Bochica, 15c.; the Convent of Santo Domingo, 20c.; and the Conquerors celebrating Mass on the 1 peso.

A postage stamp would not appear to be an ideal channel for the furtherance of a town-planning project. Mexico, however, has contrived to present aerial views of several housing schemes on stamps issued for the sixteenth international congress on town-planning and housing held in Mexico City in August.

Hungary is still celebrating this year of the ninth century of King and Saint Stephen. Two charity stamps have now appeared: 10+10 filler purple-brown, showing King Stephen the Victorious, on horseback, leading his warriors to the charge; and 20+20 filler red-orange, St. Stephen offering his crown to the Virgin Mary.



HUNGARY: KING STEPHEN  
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The enjoyment of stamp-collecting is much enhanced by the possession of a handy up-to-date catalogue. There are 66,600 varieties listed in the new 1939 edition of Whitfield King and Co.'s "Standard Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of the World," with 7400 illustrations. This compact bound volume is obtainable through any stamp dealer or bookseller at 5s.

## THE PAST SEASON

During the past twelve months we have all read much about "slumps-to-come," "recessions already here" and the usual down-at-the-mouth propaganda. It is therefore very pleasant to be able to announce at the conclusion of the Season

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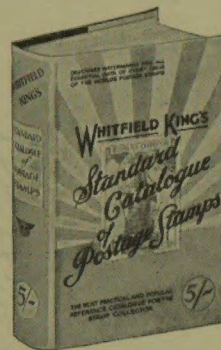
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